The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3950. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

NO FIGHTING SINCE THURSDAY.

Very Important Movements on Foot.

General Butler Fighting a Hard Battle.

HE HOLDS ON TO HIS POSITION.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL GEN. WALKER.

Sherman Going Ahead Splendidly.

The Railroad and Telegraph Working to Kingston.

Seven Foundries and Machine Shops Destroyed at Rome.

Gen. Sherman's Progress—He is Replenishing Supplies at Kingston—Capture of Iron Foundries at Rome—Late News from Gen. Banks—More Fighting in Butler's Army—A Hard Battle on Friday.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 21, 1864—9:50 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

Dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN state that our forces found in Rome a great deal of provisions and seven fine iron works and machine shops. We have secured two good bridges and an excellent ford across the Etowah. The cars are now arriving at Kingston with stores, and two days would be given to replenish and fit up.

A dispatch just received from Gen. BANKS, dated at Alexandria, the 8th of May, states that the dam will be completed to-morrow, (May 0,) and the gunboats relieved. He would then move immediately for the Mississippi. Gen. CANBY was at the mouth of the Red River on the 14th of May, collecting forces to assist BANKS, if necessary.

Dispatches from Gen. BUTLER, dated at 10 o'clock last night, report that he had "been fighting all day, the enemy endeavoring to close in on our lines. We shall hold on. Have captured the rebel General WALKER, of the Texas troops."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

No Fighting Since Thursday—Important Movements Going on.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 21.

No fighting since the rebel attack on our communications with Fredericksburgh on Thursday. There is reason to believe, however, that the movements of yesterday and to-day will be speedily found productive of important results.

All Quiet on Friday—The Wounded in the Battle of Thursday—The Wounded Rebels—Citizens of Fredericksburgh Held as Hostages.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 21.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated to-day, says:

Nothing of importance occurred yesterday.

The wounded from the fight of Thursday afternoon were sent to Fredericksburgh during the day.

The loss was much heavier than at first supposed, about eleven hundred, over one hundred of whom were sent to Washington.

A large number of wounded rebels were brought into our hospitals and cared for, some of whom afterwards died.

The rebel loss is estimated at twelve hundred and fifty in killed and wounded, besides about four hundred and fifty prisoners, who were sent to Washington last night.

Sixty citizens of Fredericksburgh have been arrested, and will be sent to Washington to-day, to be held as hostages for the sixty of our wounded men taken by them and conveyed to Richmond.

Rebel prisoners continue to be brought in; about twenty-five were captured last evening. They give glowing accounts of the rebel commissariat, and say that Gen. LEE feels certain of final victory.

A Brisk Skirmish--Two Hundred Rebels Captured--Promotions in the Army.

PHILADELPHIA, Day 21.

The *Inquirer* of this morning has the following dispatch:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, May 20.

"This morning at daylight cannonading was heard on the extreme right of our line. On proceeding to ascertain the cause, it was found that a battery had been opened on some woods in the locality of the fight yesterday evening, for the purpose of feeling for any rebels that might be lurking about.

At the same time a portion of BIRNEY'S division deployed on either side of the woods, and charging through it, captured over two hundred rebels who were concealed there. Many of the captured men were asleep, and taken completely by surprise. They were marched in past Gen. MEADE'S headquarters. Up to the present time, seven o'clock A. M., no more firing has been heard, although we look for active work before the day closes.

The following promotions have been made to fill vacancies that have occurred since the commencement of the campaign:

Col. Crocker, Ninety-third New-York, to command the Second Brigade, Birney's Division, Second Corps.

Col. Thomas W. Egan, Fortieth New-York, to command Second Brigade, Birney's Division, Second Corps.

Col. BURNS, Sixty-third New-York, to command the Irish Brigade, BARLOW'S Division, Second Corps.

Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH, transferred from Irish Brigade to CARROLL'S Third Brigade, GIBBON'S Division.

Col. H. MCKEEN, Eighty-first Pennsylvania, to Third Brigade, BARLOW'S Division."

The Battle on Thursday—Additional Particulars—The Enemy Attempt to Turn Our Right—A Subsistence Train Captured and Recaptured.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, May 20, 1864.

The stillness of an unusually quiet day was suddenly disturbed, about 6 P. M., by the opening of a sharp musketry fire within less than two miles of the right of the army headquarters, and pretty well toward the rear.

Soon an aid came up in haste to inform Gen. MEADE that more troops were needed in that direction, and was very quietly informed by the Commanding General that a division had already been sent. Shortly after a train of ambulances, some thirty in number, had occurred, many of them pierced with numerous bullet holes. It was clear that the enemy had made a dash in the rear of our right wing.

The Second corps had been withdrawn from the extreme right this morning, thus considerably shortening the line in that direction, and uncovering the road leading directly into the Fredericksburgh pike. Along this road the rebel force, which is supposed to have been a large brigade, possibly a small division, must have advanced, slipping quietly by our right flank without giving any alarm.

It appears a little strange that our line should have been removed so far to the left as to leave this pike, up which we have been bringing our supplies from Fredericksburgh, so much exposed. But I have reason to believe the disposition of our troops actually made was in accordance with a plan for the execution of which it was deemed worth while to incur some risk. At the same time, as the result has shown, we were fully prepared to prevent any serious consequences from following an attempt such as was made by the enemy.

The enemy first showed themselves in some woods to the right of the pike as a train of ambulances and a subsistence train belonging to the Ninth Corps were coming by that point, dashing forward suddenly in order to effect their capture. A number of ambulances on the left of the pike were also exposed to their attack, and those which succeeded in getting away on the first onslaught had to run the gauntlet of a shower of bullets, of which they furnished ocular demonstration in the marks they bore.

A portion of the ambulances and twenty-eight wagons loaded with subsistence failed to get away. Several horses were shot, and the teamsters left their wagons and ran for their lines, and the train was in the hands of the enemy. Gen. TYLER'S division of heavy artillery, armed as infantry, lay near, and were speedily brought up to the rescue.

The first regiments to arrive, if I mistake not, were the First Maine and Seventh New-York, constituting the brigade of Gen. MORRIS. They drove the enemy back into the woods, and got possession of the train, but were in turn repulsed themselves, and compelled to leave the train once more in the hands of the rebels. By this time, however, the remainder of the division had formed, and coming up to the work, again tore their prize from the enemy's grasp.

The enemy did not succeed in getting a dollar's worth of property off, and destroyed none, except a few horses shot, amounting to about two teams. The teamsters were not to be found, having made off to a place of safety as rapidly as their natural powers of locomotion would permit, and the wagons were sent away in charge of soldiers belonging to the regiments that re-captured them. After the train was secured, Gen. TYLER continued to push on. A battery or two were brought into action, and the enemy were driven back between one and two miles within an hour after the engagement commenced.

Gen. HANCOCK'S corps and CRAWFORD'S division of WARREN'S corps, were on the ground within half an hour after the first alarm, but their services were not needed, and with the exception of Gen. BIRNEY'S division, they returned to their former positions. The regiments chiefly engaged in this affair were the First Maine, First Massachusetts, and Second, Seventh and Eighth New-York Heavy Artillery, armed, it must be remembered, as infantry.

The firing was extremely sharp and the loss considerable. That of the First Massachusetts was probably the most severe. Major ROLFE, of that regiment, is reported killed, and Major HOLT and SHATTSWELL wounded, as also Capts. DAVIS and THOMPSON. Capt. PARSTON, of the same regiment, is said to be killed. Col. TANNAIR, commanding the Second Brigade, and Col. CHAPLIN, of the First Massachusetts, had their horses shot under them. Capt. ROBERT H. ODELL, of the Seventh New-York, and Lieut. WRIGHT, of the same regiment, are wounded, the former severely in the thigh. Our aggregate loss is probably about three hundred. The enemy lost a considerable number, and left many of their wounded in our hands.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

Retrospective—What Has Been and what is Being Done—Active Work will be Kept Up—The Wounded in the Late Battle—Thrilling Incident of the Grim Visitations of War—Gen. Kautz's Expedition.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN CAMP, Tuesday Evening, May 17, 1864.

Gen. BUTLER'S army is now taking needed rest within its strongly-intrenched position on the peninsula formed by the windings of the James and Appomattox Rivers, known as Bermuda Hundred. The troops have earned repose. Eleven of the fourteen days which have passed since they surprised all Secessia by their landing here, have witnessed active fighting. The campaign has been more than ordinarily trying. Operations have been conducted and the enemy sought in a country almost as impracticable for scientific military movements as that "Wilderness" which has confronted the Army of the Potomac. Dense woods overtopping tangled undergrowth, swift streams widening into marshes, and blind forest paths, almost uselessly narrow for artillery and cavalry, have been some of the difficulties in the way. For four of the fighting days, also, a dismal rain fell, with scarcely enough intermission to allow the drying of the clothes of the tired and unsheltered troops, who slept each night under arms in line of battle. To my mind, the endurance of physical discomforts such as these, unmurmuringly, even cheerfully, like soldiers always bear them, requires a loftier courage than that which permits a man to stand bravely up before the battle-storm. In the hour of combat, pride, and the fierce excitement of the fight, are found sufficient to make even natural cowards unmindful of fear, but it is only the stimulus of true patriotism that can keep men up to the heroic pitch of passing the long hours of a dark night, wet to the skin and exposed to the rain, with appetites unappeased, save by the inevitable hard bread and salt pork, without a whisper of complaint.

And what has been accomplished here at the expense of all this toil and the expenditure of a large number of lives? A very great deal. Gen. BUTLER has not marched the army up the hill Richmondward and down again. True, the outer defences of Fort Darling, on Drewry's Bluff, against which we were hammering vigorously a few days since, are now seven miles or more in advance of our present position. But what of that? We simply went up there to try the rebels' strength, and having found the works too strong to warrant our laying siege to them at present, the path of prudence was followed, and we withdrew. But the movement forward has not been devoid of grand results. There can be no doubt that the Army of the Potomac has been greatly benefited by it. This much the troops here demand to their credit. They have in front of them *thirty thousand* men in arms, commanded by BEAUREGARD, who would now be swelling the cohorts of LEE had not Gen. BUTLER earnestly threatened the capture of Richmond from the rear. And they have accomplished yet more than this. Cutting away from their base awhile and leaving their flanks very thinly guarded, they pushed boldly out to the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad, by destroying which the forwarding of supplies to the rebel army must have been grievously interrupted. Again, in driving the enemy to his defensive lines around Fort Darling, and keeping him there engaged, opportunity was given to Gen. KAUTZ and his troopers to dash through the Counties of Chesterfield, Powhatan, Amelia, Dinwiddie, Suffolk and Sussex, where damaging blows were given to the rebel sources of supply. Of this raid I shall write more fully below. Considering, then, these things that have been zealously done, I bespeak for the gallant army here a full meed of renown for its cooperative share in the success which we all feel is soon to crown the well-tried, faithful and glorious Army of the Potomac.

But neither Gen. BUTLER nor Gens. SMITH and GILLMORE, nor the subordinate Generals and the army, are willing to be content with the bright record of what has been done. They are determined to do more. There will be no rest for rebels here. They are to be kept constantly awake. To-morrow, at daylight, we go at them again. The indications this afternoon show that we will not have far to go to find them. They fill the woods just in front of us as thick as they can stand together. There was very sharp skirmishing from about 3 o'clock until near sunset, and then the artillery on our side delivered a spiteful fire. Shells tore through the woods all along our front, doubtless with a most demoralizing effect upon those for whom they were intended. I understand that the casualties on our side were very slight.

I have little to add to what was said in my letter yesterday concerning the fight on Monday. The battle was gallantly fought, and brave accounts are given of the valor of every regiment engaged. The usual tardiness, on the part of regimental officers, in sending in their reports of casualties makes it impossible to furnish the aggregate numbers of our loss. I am sorry to say, however, that it exceeds very largely the first estimate. Yesterday and to-day the very efficient Medical Director of the Department, Dr. CHAS. MCCORMICK, sent off nearly 1,600 of the wounded down the river, and to-morrow there are about 400 more to be dispatched. Under Dr. MCCORMICK'S direction the steamers *Express, Monitor Gen. Leary, Hero of Jersey, Wyoming, Gen. Wool, City of New York, Sylvan Shore* and *Matilda* have been fitted up with comfortable berths for the removal of the sufferers to the spacious and well-adapted hospitals near Fortress Monroe, the Balfour at Portsmouth and the Hammond General Hospital at Point Lookout. Six hundred of the patients also, have been sent to Philadelphia. On the passage down the river Dr. MCCORMICK has seen to it that the poor fellows are supplied with lemons, oranges, ices and other things grateful and refreshing to their fevered condition. Many of the injuries are of a serious character and amputation has been frequently resorted to. The great proportion of the wounds are however of such a character that the patients are likely to return to duty in from thirty to forty days.

It was a distressing sight the other day to see the poor fellows hobbling in from the battle-field, supported by rude crutches fashioned by themselves, or staggering dizzily along from the effects of a wound in the head, or holding carefully an arm from which the hand had been partially torn away. These are the incidents that are met everywhere in the vicinity of a battle-field, and make one painfully conscious of his helplessness to alleviate the suffering. Only the severest wounded are placed in the ambulances, or hastily carried off on stretchers to the way-side hospitals, where the Surgeons find constant employment with their instruments. It is not pleasing to write of these horrors of the war; but the other day I witnessed an occurrence so shocking that I am tempted to narrate it as an illustration of what frequently happens in the progress of a battle. May our Northern homes be spared such frightful episodes. Our army is fiercely engaged. The wounded are fast coming to the rear. A small house, just off the road, offers a fair place for a hospital. It is occupied by a woman and her three squalid-looking children. The head of the family is a conscript in the rebel ranks. Presently the rooms, the door-yard, the outhouses are filled with the agonized forms of the victims. Half a dozen limbs are amputated, bleeding wounds are staunched, and there is hurrying work for doctors and their assistants. Every convenience of the place is brought into requisition to prepare stimulants for the sufferers; and the woman, true to her nature, but with a vacant and bewildered air, aids in the attentions to the poor mangled soldiers, while the children look wonderingly on at the ghastly scene. Two of the patients die, and are buried in shallow graves in the door-yard. Two hours thus spent and it becomes necessary to remove the wounded or they fall into the hands of the enemy.

The tide of battle rolls fiercely in this direction, and the improvised hospital quickly disappears. Again the battle-tide recedes, and the poor woman is left once more in solitude, with no memento of the grim visitors of the day save the mounds of earth before her door, and the crimson stains on the floor and greensward. Her dreamy, staring eyes, as the last ambulance moves away tells, how dread to her has been this rude and awful visitation.

I mentioned a few days since that Gen. KAUTZ and his cavalry had started out to cut the Danville and Richmond Railroad, and we had heard of the success of his operations from the Richmond papers. Last night the expedition returned safely to City Point, having traveled over a very great distance of the enemy's territory. Moving upon the Danville road at Coalfield, within twelve miles of Richmond, they destroyed the station and also those at Powhatan and Chester, burning depots and water tanks, two freight trains and a locomotive, as well as immense quantities of commissary and other stores. Going south again, they struck the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad at Wilson's, Wellville, Black's and White's Stations, doing a great deal of damage to the track, the depots and the switches. Rushing forward again, Gen. KAUTZ returned to Jarratt's Station, on the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad, where he touched on his former raid, and burned for the second time the water tank, newly built, destroyed the rails, some of which had been re-laid, although very much twisted by the fire. At one point on the march KAUTZ had a fight with a superior force of the enemy, and lost several of his men—about twenty, I believe—among them Lieut. SCHREIBER, who was shot through the head. The expedition in the main was a success.

Major LUDLOW, of Gen. BUTLER'S staff, returned yesterday from a short expedition with 250 cavalry on the north side of the James River, in search of torpedo exploders along the banks. He went up as far as Four Mile Run, but finding the enemy in superior force, was compelled to retire. He captured a rebel Lieutenant in a skirmish, and brought him away, but lost no man himself. H. J. W.

GEN. KAUTZ'S LAST RAID.

The Destruction of the Danville Road—Track, Depots, Trains, and Supplies Destroyed—The South-side Railroad also Destroyed—The Petersburgh and Weldon Road again Ripped up—Return of the Expedition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Tuesday, May 17, 1864.

To-day Brig.-Gen. KAUTZ again entered City Point on his return from another still more daring and successful raid within the enemy's lines than he made a few days ago, an account of which you have already published.

Arriving at this place on the 10th from his raid upon the Weldon and Petersburgh railroad, he crossed the Appomattox on the 11th, and the next morning at sunrise, leaving behind all sick men and horses, again set out to destroy rebel communications with their capital. He moved his diminished division, consisting of two brigades; the first composed of the Third New-York Cavalry, under Major HALL, and the First District Columbia, Major BAKER, Major JACOBS of the Third commanding, and the Second Brigade Fifth Pennsylvania, Major KLINE, Eleventh Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. STETZEL commanded by Col. SPEAR, of the Eleventh, and one section of the Eighth New-York Third Battery, Lieut. MORTON, rapidly in the direction of Chesterfield Court-house, crossing the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad, in the vicinity of Fort Darling, and thence on the arc of a circle of about fourteen miles radius from Richmond, until at midnight he struck the Richmond and Danville Railroad, at Coalfield Station, eleven miles from Richmond.

After destroying the track for a long distance, burning the depot, a few cars and a large amount of wood, he proceeded immediately down the road to Powhatan, where the same process was repeated.

Again he pursued his course along the track, until he came to the Appomattox River. Here it was found the enemy had become apprised of our movements, and had strongly reinforced the detachment guarding the bridge, and as the column advanced, opened upon it from the opposite bank with several pieces of artillery. The enemy's force and position made it from this side impregnable. Gen. KAUTZ then moved his division down the river, by a circuitous route, a few miles, until he came to a long and high county bridge, which was found partially destroyed.

This he repaired and crossed, and at daylight on the morning of the 14th, again struck the railroad at Chula, in rear of the enemy. At this place was found and captured and destroyed a powerful locomotive and a train of cars, which, during the evening before, had brought up additional reinforcements for the defence of the bridge. Here, too, the destruction of the railroad and appendages was thoroughly accomplished.

While this was being done, the Eleventh Pennsylvania, which at this time had the advance, was ordered to make a detour on the left or west side of the railroad, for the purpose of destroying a bridge over Swift Creek, which lay between our forces and the Appomattox River, about one and a half miles distant from Chula Station. As the Third New-York came up, the carbineers of that regiment were ordered to dismount and proceed directly by the track to the same point.

The Eleventh met the enemy first near the bridge and were driven back by a hot fire from the rebel sharpshooters, who were lying in rifle-pits and among fallen timber. The Third then came down on a double-quick, and, as they came within range, commenced a vigorous fire, at the same time deploying right and left, as skirmishers, taking advantage of trees and brushwood to cover their advance. In a few minutes they recovered all which had been lost and more, for they reached the bridge, though at the sacrifice of many of their best men.

This position was held for upward of an hour under a deadly fire; but all attempts to destroy the bridge were fruitless, as it was wet with a recent rain, and could not be burned. The order was finally given to withdraw, as the work at the depot had been accomplished, and a further demonstration could only have resulted in a useless waste of life, the enemy, from his reinforcements, undoubtedly numbering two, if not three, to our one. Beside, too, if rumors could be credited, a strong force of cavalry was endeavoring to find and intercept us.

Leaving, then, the Danville road, the column was turned in the direction of the South Side Railroad, striking it the same day just before sunset at Wellville and Black's and White's Stations. This road, with station-houses, cars, &c., was also effectually destroyed for several miles. Marching again nearly all night and the day following, Brunswick Court-house, but a few miles from the North Carolina State line, was reached at dusk of the 15th, Sunday.

Here, for the first, horses and men were allowed to rest, except to tear up track, fight or feed. At sunrise the march was resumed toward the bridge on the Weldon and Petersburgh Railroad, over the Meherren. From prisoners captured and information derived from reliable sources, it was ascertained that the enemy was apprised of our coming, and had collected a force of six to eight thousand(?) and a battery of artillery to resist us, and not only to resist at that point, but to prevent our further advance, while other forces in our rear should cut off our retreat by the route over which we had passed.

Gen. KAUTZ, however, with consummate skill, completely baffled their expectations. He pressed his column forward until he drove in the outer line of the enemy, and then, while they probably imagined he was preparing for battle, turned snort to the left and crossed the railroad at Jarrett's Station, eight or ten miles above them. This place was destroyed by this same division of Gen. KAUTZ the week before, and was now partially repaired, only to be again destroyed. Near here was also a pontoon train, consisting of a dozen or more boats, which the rebels had used in repairing the bridge over the Nottoway. These were burned.

The march was then continued toward City Point by way of Prince George Court-house. As we came to a long bridge on our course which crossed the Nattoway, and over which we must pass, a party of rebels was found cutting it down, and throwing the planks into the stream. The First District of Columbia, then in advance, at once charged them, and held the place until it was again ready for crossing.

The last attempt made to interfere with our progress was made near Prince George Court-house by a detachment of rebel cavalry, aided by a considerable force of guerrillas, who endeavored to cut off the Fifth Pennsylvania, then in rear. Quite a skirmish ensued, but the Fifth proved too much for the bushwhackers and their associates. At 4 o'clock this afternoon, the division entered City Point, having made a complete circle in the most vital section of the Confederacy, and effectually destroying or interrupting for some time all railroad and telegraphic communication between the South and its rebel capital.

I have not time at this writing to ascertain the loss in the expedition—probably 75 to 100 in killed, wounded and missing. TRAVELER.

General Crook's Forces.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 21.

The correspondents of the *Commercial* write that Gen. CROOK'S forces are slowly falling back, after accomplishing most thoroughly their object. They have destroyed large amounts of supplies, and damaged the East Tennessee Railroad beyond repair for fully three months. Gen. JENKINS, who was wounded and captured, has since died.

No Fighting Going on at Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 21.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieut. WELSH, has arrived here from the South Atlantic Squadron via Hampton Roads. She left Charleston on the evening of the 17th inst.

She reports that there is no fighting going on at Charleston.

The only attack made was by two monitors going up and shelling Fort Sumter.

The *New Ironsides* has not been in action lately.

The *Massachusetts* has nearly 400 passengers, comprising officers, invalids and discharged men.

She also brought up two monitor smoke-stacks, some deck-plates, and one torpedo from St. John's River, Florida; broken shots from the decks of the Iron-clads, and various other curiosities, for exhibition at the Sanitary fair to be held in this city.

Powder Mill Explosion at Schaghticoke, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, May 21.

This morning, at about 8½ o'clock, an explosion took place at the Schaghticoke powder mills, about fourteen miles from this city, completely demolishing two buildings, and killing five workmen instantly. The buildings contained about five thousand pounds of powder, which was ready to ship for Government use. The amount of loss is not yet ascertained.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CONFIRMATION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 21.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Col. SAMUEL S. CARROLL, of the Eighth Ohio Volunteers, and Captain of the Tenth United States Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, for gallant and distinguished services in the eight days' battles in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-House. He is severely and perhaps mortally wounded.

APPOINTMENT.

JAMES GAYLOR, of New-York, has been appointed Special Agent at large of the Post-office Department, in place of JAMES HOLBROOK, deceased.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY RATION.

The changes in the army ration proposed by Prof. HORSFORD, and recommended by the Surgeon-General to the Secretary of War, have been officially referred to Gen. HALLECK.

THREE CENT CURRENCY.

It is probable that Secretary CHASE will soon issue a three cent fractional note to supply the scarcity of cents.

THE TEN-FORTIES.

Subscriptions to the ten-forty loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amounted to $1,400,000.

THE DACOTAH DELEGATES.

The Committee on Elections have decided in the Dacotah election case that the contestant, Gen. TODD, is entitled to a seat as Delegate from that Territory, by a large majority.

COLLECTORS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of WILLIAM LITTLE as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, *vice* SHRA, deceased, and JAMES B. MANKIN as Collector for the Second District of Missouri.

TERESA CARRENO.

A brilliant party assembled at Secretary CHASE'S this evening, to hear the performance of the little Venezuelean musical prodigy, TERESA CARRENO.

PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION.

The House is so far ahead of the Senate in the disposition of pending business, that its adjournment over to Monday will cause little if any delay.

THE TAX BILL.

Among the numerous amendments to the House Internal Revenue Bill, reported from the Senate Finance Committee, are the following:

"The collection districts are made equal to the number of Senators and Representatives, giving each State two additional districts.

The penalty for neglect or refusal to make return of property to assessors is increased from 20 to 50 per cent.

The salary of an assessor is limited to $4,000, instead of $3,000. Assistant assessors are allowed $4 per day, and collectors are paid $1,500 instead of $1,000, and 3 per cent. commission, net salary limited to $5,000 instead of $4,000.

The tax on distilled spirits is unchanged, excepting $1 25 per gallon is charged from Oct. 1 instead of January 1.

The tax on beer is made $1 50 per barrel.

Licenses to wholesale dealers, whose sales do not exceed $50,000, are increased from $25 to $50.

Savings Banks are taxed $100 for license as banks.

Distillers of grapes, apples or peaches, are charged $12 50 instead of $50.

The penalty for manufacturing tobacco or cigars without a permit is increased from $100 to $300, and imprisonment for one year, instead of six months; for a false or fraudulent statement the term of imprisonment is likewise increased. The penalty for receiving goods from one who has no permit is increased from $50 to $100. The duty on illuminating gas is reduced from 30 to 25 cents per 1,000 feet, and from 25 to 20 cents, according to the quantity produced. The tax on refined sugar is reduced a half cent per pound, namely, to 2½ and 3½ cents; on iron in blooms, slabs or loops three dollars instead of four dollars per ton; on band hoop and sheet iron five instead of four dollars; on iron castings for bridges three instead of two dollars; on stone and hollow-ware five instead of three dollars, on rivets and nuts five instead of four dollars; on custom-made clothing; hats, boots and shoes, three instead of five per cent. on an excess of $600; on smoking tobacco, made from stems, increased from ten to fifteen cents per pound.

On sales of merchandise or produce, one-eighth of one per cent.

On stocks, gold, notes, &c., one-twentieth instead of one-fifth of one per cent.

Cattle slaughtered for hides and tallow are exempted from tax.

On passports, $5, instead of $3.

On deposits in banks, ¼, instead of ⅓ per cent. each half year.

On bank circulation, ⅓ of 1 per cent. each half year, instead of ⅓ of 1 per cent. each month.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 21.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) presented the credentials of WM. M. FISHBACK, elected Senator from Arkansas by the General Assembly of that State on the 5th of May, 1864, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. SEBASTIAN.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) suggested that the credentials should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, to inquire into the validity of the election, and said that if no other Senator did so, he should move on Monday that the credentials be referred to that committee.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) then entered a motion to refer the credentials to the Judiciary Committee, and at the suggestion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, its consideration was postponed until Monday.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) called up the bill relative to the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, which was postponed.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then debated on its details during the remainder of the day's session, and various amendments were adopted.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and on the opening of the doors again, adjourned.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

HER PROBABLE WHEREABOUTS.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 20.

The rebel privateer *Florida*, sailed from Bermuda, prior to the 15th instant, to cruise, and would probably keep in the track of American vessels between New-York and Liverpool.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Additional by the Peruvian—Kidnapping of British Subjects.

The following additional by steamship *Peruvian* failed to come to hand last night:

VERY LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 13, via Greencastle.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is very dull, and all descriptions have slightly declined.

PROVISIONS—The market dull and easier.

LONDON, Friday, May 13.

CONSOLS closed at 91¼@91⅜ for money.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad, 29@27 discount; Erie Railroad, 55@57.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Friday, May 13.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th inst., Lord ELLENBOROUGH called the attention of the Government to the alleged cases of kidnapping of British subjects in the United States.

Earl RUSSELL, in reply, stated that Lord LYONS had made repeated remonstrances to the American Government, at Washington, but without any satisfactory result.

The conference sat on the 12th instant, but adjourned again until the 18th.

Wounded Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 21.

The transport steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived here this morning, from Washington, with wounded soldiers.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

The Mariposa Fremont Mine—Who Makes Money Out of It, and Who Don't—Who Educates the Sharp Californians—"William" Mulligan—California Missionaries to Wall-st.—New Mining Companies, and How they Pay—"Specimen Rocks" for Coal-tail Ballast—The Opera in San Francisco—What is Wanted, and What is Not.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 23, 1864.

As they say in the programme of the plays, "an interval is supposed to have elapsed;" that an interval has elapsed since my last is a fact, and such accidents are liable to occur. I don't mean that my excuse is similar to that of the chap who apologized for not being on hand the day he promised to marry a young lady; he had been "unavoidably detained," and proved it by the Sheriff who had detained him. I expect there are any number of young ladies waiting who will wonder if it is the Sheriff's that's the matter, and hope it may be no worse.

In my last I promised to give you some items upon the mining interests, and especially the Mariposa Fremont mine; but I have a splitting headache to-day, and the subject is one that requires figures, and statistics and a headache don't go well together. I will say this, however, that all the charges of fraud and swindling against the sellers of the mine, are false. They did just what every man does who has an article to sell, put it in as favorable a light as they could, and made it as attractive an investment as possible, and if the New York capitalists consider themselves done slightly brown, let them bear in mind the fact that they did not purchase the mine on the representations of the sellers; but after examination of books and statistics, and *upon the report and judgment of their own engineers and experts*. As for the Garrison claim or title, they had an opportunity of learning all about that, it being both a matter of record and history. The claim was originally a foreclosure and sale under judgment, and the Sheriff's deed passed into the hands of MARK BRUMMAGEN, a banker here, and agent for the parties. This deed Mr. BRUMMAGEN offered to surrender at any moment on being paid the cost of same, with ordinary interest, and the matter so remained. It was urged repeatedly that this deed constituting the real title to the property, should be liquidated; but, although fully warned, no heed was paid to it, and after every effort was made by Mr. BRUMMAGEN to get his money, they refused to reimburse him, and in due time, he sold it to C. K. GARRISON, who now, I believe, holds it *in terrorem* over the stockholders, unless it is settled, of which we have no news here.

There was no attempt on the part of Mr. BRUMMAGEN, or any one else to blackmail the estate, and on the contrary, Mr. B. exercised a forbearance beyond what could be expected from any business man in the community. Mr. GARRISON, I think, purchased it as he would anything else that promised a profit, and if he don't make a good sound operation out of it, his early education must have been neglected, but I don't think it was; and there are plenty who don't perceive any great deficiency in his Daboll.

The mine is now being worked under the superintendence of Mr. OLMSTED, I believe, and the rumors are that it don't pay—very possibly. I know a great many really good mines that don't. Every mine has its sunshine and clouds, and for months are worked at a loss, but afterwards, when the poorer rock is removed, the pay streaks appear again, and all goes on smoothly, and the almanac might read, "look for dividends about these days." Again, it is no easy matter for a new man to step in without any experience in the mines of California, and work successfully, for their character sets all theory at fault, and it is only by experience and close observation that the way and how to do it can be arrived at. It is no disparagement to the competency and ability of Mr. OLMSTED to say that it is a great deal easier for him to lose money for a time than to work this great mine profitably, but that he will eventually do it I do not doubt, as its character is more likely to change for the better than for the worse, and Mr. OLMSTED will get to be an experienced California miner, and discover where the little joker lies.

It seems to be both customary and common to lay all swindling in stocks and mines to Californians, and they are sneered at singly and collectively as a separate and distinct race of beings, partaking of the characteristics of the country last from, and are set down as unreliable, uncertain and "blowy."

Would it not be better to ask where they got their educations? California, being but fifteen years old, as many say, is scarcely entitled to the credit of rearing the body denoted "Californians." I think it will be found that many of the sharpest got their finishing touches in Wall-street. They were born somewhere outside of California and came here from somewhere. BILLY MULLIGAN, for instance, is not indigenous to the country. New-York must claim WILLIAM, who, by the way, has been illustrating the code again by fighting a six-shot duel up country with a man named COLEMAN, but not our friend WILLIAM T., whom BILLY, no doubt, would like very much to pop at on account of the affectionate reminiscences of the Vigilance Committee. The duel in question was fought according to the rules of the code, was witnessed by some two hundred people, including the county officials way up in Idaho, I believe, and the only regret expressed was that neither were killed. WILLIAM is "onto it," and "plucky WILLIAM" should be his soubriquet—but to return to my mutton.

I was about to inquire how far and to what extent the good people of Wall-street have been shocked by the doings of Californians. Have they got it bad? Don't Californians pay their debts generally, and in gold at that? Have they not a right to "spend their money free," as George Christy says. I remember seeing a fling in one of the New-York papers at a Californian because he presumed to own fast horses, and drive on the road where such men as Mr. Vanderbilt aired themselves. His presumption was soundly "rated," and he was polished off with the term "California adventurer." Now I happen to know that the gentleman named made his money, or a large start, at least, in legitimate business, and while in business no man was more industrious or attentive. When his time came to play, he went in for having a good time, and no matter how many fast horses he indulged in, as long as he owed nobody; it was his own

Continued on the Eighth Page.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE MARCH SOUTHWARD.

The Swoop of the National Army.

CHATTANOOGA LEFT FAR BEHIND.

THE HIGHWAY TO ATLANTA.

High Purposes and Brave Deeds.

DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

TUNNEL HILL, GEORGIA, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 12, 1864.

INTRODUCTORY.

Gen. SHERMAN's arrival at Chattanooga gave every division of the army a mysterious impulse, and, at the moment that THOMAS gathered his legions into hand for an active movement, the corps on the flanks showed signs of life, and, by rapid strides, converged toward the centre of operations. Veteran regiments poured in from the North. Outlying detachments were thrown together, and troops guarding important points were reduced to exact fighting weight. In less than ten days a tremendous concentration of troops has taken place, and to-day an immense army—a larger number of effective men than moved upon Corinth after the battle of Shiloh—is in position within gunshot of the enemy. The preparations for decisive fighting have been weighty and conclusive. Not an ounce of baggage is carried by the trains. Tents have been discarded, and the ammunition and supply trains are the only ones which have not shrunk to a shadow of their former selves.

JOHNSTON has been occupying a position of immense natural strength, covering Dalton and Atlanta, and presuming the latter place to be the objective point of the campaign, the first aggressive movement promises, and has been found to be, one of great difficulty—one which peculiarly requires delicacy of judgment, combined with vigor of execution.

TUESDAY, MAY 3D,

was principally passed in concentrating the Fourth Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, which was stretched along the railroad, the left resting at Cleveland and the right at Ooltawah, ten miles below.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

May 5th and 6th, the army, or at least the Fourth, Fourteenth and Twenty-third Corps, which had arrived at advanced positions, remained in its position of Wednesday, awaiting the arrival of Gen. HOOKER's and Gen. MCPHERSON's corps, who marched around to our right, preparatory to a flank movement upon the enemy's left for the purpose of turning it.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived at the front to-day.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.

At 5 o'clock in the morning the Fourth Corps, encamped in the hills about Catoosa Springs, moved east, STANLEY taking the lead, followed by Gens. NEWTON and WOOD, arriving at LEE's house, in the valley to the northwest of Rocky Face Ridge. NEWTON's Division held in line of battle. STANLEY, with his invincible division, moved forward about a mile further, on the left of Tunnel Hill, and throwing out a heavy skirmish line, the right of which rested at the base of Tunnel Hill Ridge, where it joined Gen. DAVIS' skirmishers, under Col. DAN. MCCOOK, whose brigade was on the extreme left of the line of the Fourteenth Corps. The left rested on the base of Rocky Face Ridge. It was Gen. HOWARD's intention to throw WOOD's division in on the right centre to support Gen. STANLEY; but the enemy presented so weak a front, that STANLEY was able to accomplish all that was expected—the turning of the enemy's left flank, by a movement along Tunnel Hill range to the hill immediately in front of the town.

At 10 o'clock the enemy, about 300 strong, comprising artillery and dismounted cavalry, could be discerned on the ridge commanding the town. WHITAKER's brigade of STANLEY's division at once moved forward up the moderate slope of the range occupied by the enemy, and with a single line of skirmishers drove the enemy from the hill, assisted by the Fifth Indiana Battery.

SUNDAY, MAY 8.

At 8 A. M. the assembly was sounded in Gen. JOHNSON's division, and it immediately moved forward and formed line of battle about a mile in advance of its former position. Immediately after Gen. HOWARD, who, in the absence of Gen. THOMAS, had command of the Fourteenth and Twenty-third Corps, in addition to his own corps, ordered forward Gen. STANLEY's division on the center to make a demonstration to develop the enemy's strength and position. Simultaneously with this order, Gen. NEWTON was instructed to endeavor to throw a regiment or two upon ROCKY-face, and to move along it cautiously. Gen. HARKER was instructed by NEWTON to execute the order, and promptly selected the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, Col. ORDUCKE, to perform the task.

The veteran regiment climbed the steep ridge, over and anon stopping to cross some rocky gorge, where to miss a step was certain death. Arriving on the summit of the ridge, the regiment immediately encountered the skirmishers of the enemy, who in small force extended across the ridge. The enemy was driven slowly from the ridge toward Dalton. So many natural and artificial obstructions were encountered, that the regiment did not move more than half a mile per hour. Learning that the rebels were moving to our left against our force in large numbers, Gen. HARKER was ordered to throw his whole brigade up the ridge to support the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth. The order was obeyed with alacrity, and the enemy was driven about three miles, when a deep gorge was encountered, which checked the advance for the rest of the day.

Signal stations were established at various points, so that by 2 o'clock Gen. HOWARD had complete signal communication along the whole line, from HOWARD's extreme left to HOOKER's right.

Late in the afternoon, Gen. DAVIS sent forward Col. JOHN MITCHELL's brigade, to move along the right centre, and complete the line between Gen. CRUFT's Brigade of STANLEY's Division, and Gen. JOHNSON's Division. His brigade was a little *echelon*, but when an advance of the whole line was ordered, he advanced rapidly upon a knob thickly covered with underbrush, and drove the enemy off.

Gen. CRUFT held the right of STANLEY's line, and when the forward movement was ordered, sent the Thirty-first Indiana out as skirmishers. They moved rapidly and in excellent order across the open fields, the enemy retreating from behind their barricades at their approach, and seeking safety in flight.

Halting for a brief moment, and seeking protection behind the rebel barricade, the Thirty-first again moved forward, and the whole line simultaneously pressed forward, and at the close of the skirmishing, at sundown, occupied a position about one mile in the rear of the gaps in which PALMER fought the enemy so stubbornly on the 26th and 27th of February.

ASSAULT BY GEARY.

The day has not brought on a regular engagement, though it has witnessed the repulse of a gallant charge made by two brigades of GEARY's division, of HOOKER's corps.

As I have already said, SCHOFIELD's corps is working east of the rebel positions, while HOOKER's bears southwest of Dalton, and MCPHERSON, with a large army, is aiming at Resaca, in the rear of the rebel works at Dalton. GEARY's division is in front of Dug Gap, in John's Mountain, which is a precipitous elevation four and a half miles southwest of Dalton, covered with forests, some undergrowth, and loose with tumbling boulders.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon, Col. BUSHBECK's and Col. CANDY's brigades—the first consisting of the One Hundred and Nineteenth, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New-York, Twenty-seventh, Seventy-third, One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania and Thirty-third New-Jersey, and the latter of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, and Twenty-ninth, Fifth and Seventh Ohio, were marshaled for assault. They advanced up the mountain with splendid spirit, meeting with little opposition until they toiled up the crest, where they received a withering and concentrated fire, which, in about twenty minutes, compelled them to fall back to a plateau, on the mountain, not far from its base. The rebels were commanded by Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN, who is now leading a division of rebel infantry. Two of our batteries were at the base of the mountain, in a field, but they could not be sufficiently elevated to be effective. At the same time the rebels could not depress their guns to contest our advance up the hillside. They were in heavy rifle-pits, and their concentrated fire was not to be borne by mortal man.

Our troops held their ground for about a half hour at the first assault. A second assault was made about six o'clock by the Thirty-third New-Jersey, One hundred and Thirty-fourth New-York and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, led by Col. MINDIL, of the former, the object being to flank the rebel right, on the crest. Like the first, it railed, after a gallant fight.

Our troops withdrew about dark to their position occupied in the morning, and went into bivouac. The loss during both assaults will not exceed 250 killed and wounded. Col. JONES, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New-York, contusion, side; Capt. BARNETT, Thirty-third New-Jersey, killed; Lieut. MILLER, Thirty-third New-Jersey, killed; Capt. VEDDER, Thirty-third New-Jersey, leg amputated; Lieut. SMITH, Thirty-third New-Jersey; Capt. EDWIN FORREST, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New-York, badly wounded; Capt. VEDDEN, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New-York, slightly wounded.

GEORGE BISHOP, color-bearer, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New-York, was killed on the pinnacle of St. John's Mountain. His brother, also a color-bearer, was killed at Gettysburgh.

The Third Brigade of Gen. GEARY's division was not engaged.

It must be remembered that large bodies of troops are working round the rebel left flank. KILPATRICK occupies our right with his cavalry. STONEMAN is on the left.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S COLUMN.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, with his corps, to-day reached NEWTON's left, and this afternoon moved up Crow Valley, to the left of Rocky Face Ridge. He will possibly strike the enemy on his right flank simultaneously with an attack on his left by a column now moving forward for that purpose. Should these flank movements succeed, JOHNSTON must of necessity vacate his almost impregnable position and move back on Atlanta or Rome, or fight us this side at Resaca in a less strong position.

MAJOR-GEN. HOWARD BORED.

The rebel sharpshooters seem to be the possessors of excellent guns, which are completely under their control. To-day Gen. HOWARD rode out to meet Gen. STANLEY, and while in conversation, about *a mile from the front*, received a bullet through his coat. The same ball passed through the hat of Capt. KNIPPIN, Commissary of Stanley's Division.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

At six o'clock DAVIS' Division opened the ball on the right by throwing forward his whole line toward the base of Rocky Face Creek into the gaps, where the engagement took place in February last. Much difficulty was experienced in crossing the Creek, which the rebels had inundated since our last visit to Buzzard Roost; yet the difficulty was overcome by wading the stream, and an attack was at once made up the knolls and hills on the left of the railroad, which were gallantly carried by our skirmishers. MORGAN's Brigade was immediately thrown round on the left of the hill, carried by it, and pushed rapidly forward through a gap separating it from Rocky Face.

At 6 o'clock in the morning brisk skirmish firing was heard on Rocky Face, near the position held by NEWTON's division, the balance of which was thrown up at an early hour. Musketry and artillery firing from NEWTON was kept up for half an hour, when a wild cheer was heard, and it was supposed that NEWTON had carried the fortified gorge which impeded HARKER's advance yesterday. This, however, proved unfounded.

ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.

At six this morning we were all taken by surprise at the arrival of a construction train under command of Col. W. W. WRIGHT, civil engineer of the railroads in this department. Later in the day, trains ran up from the rear laden with forage and rations for the army. The Colonel has a sufficient force to construct the road as rapidly as the army advances.

PROGRESS OF THE FLANK MOVEMENT.

A dispatch was received at noon from Gen. MCPHERSON, who had occupied Snake Gap, near Resaca, in Chattanooga Mountains, with his force, on Sunday night, which was within six miles of Resaca at that time. The General is on the enemy's flank, and it is very strange that he was permitted to occupy so vital a defile without great opposition. His present position is about 30 miles in the rear of Dalton, and in all probability the enemy, in finding his flanks and rear exposed, will fall back from the gap in front of Dalton and give MCPHERSON battle, or retreat hastily without offering fight.

STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

The pushing forward of our column on the centre, to-day, has developed the fact that the enemy is very strongly fortified in the hills and gaps around Dalton. A line of fortifications about a mile in length can be plainly seen, while HOOKER developed a number of strong forts on Rocky Face. Another serious hindrance to the advance of our forces, is the thick undergrowth of small trees and shrubbery, that effectually hides the enemy, who, from his inaccessible position, can pour a destructive fire into our lines, without receiving severe fire in return.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

At 7¾, in the midst of a heavy rain shower, brisk skirmish fire was heard on Rocky Face, between HARKER's advance and the enemy. It lasted only fifteen minutes, when a lull of an hour followed.

THE POSITION ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

Wednesday broke damp and chilly, but the rain cleared off before it had deluged the roads sufficiently to retard operations. The army was now in position—that is, in its first position. It coiled round the Chattagoota or Buzzard Roost mountains like a huge snake, and was pushed so close to the enemy's intrenchments that a few yards, more or less, became a matter of infinite importance to life and limb. Wherever was a gap, our forces had penetrated it, and every gorge was felt.

SHERMAN'S WHOLE ARMY MOVES TO FLANK JOHNSTON.

No movement, up to dark, had been made by the troops. The camp-fires shone brightly—nothing in the enemy's range of vision had been moved. The night was dark, and by the time it had fairly overspread nature, a sudden, stealthy life was infused into the hitherto recumbent troops. HOOKER moves his corps to the right, and being near at hand, reports before daylight to MCPHERSON. SCOFIELD comes drifting in the same direction from his fruitless position east of Rocky Face. Other corps follow; perhaps when daylight comes, the enemy will discover that he has permission, if he chooses, to mass on the division or two in his front, which being done, and their lines broken, he may pass through to Chattanooga—all this if he pleases. But there is an ominous drift toward Resaca. The price of his looking at Chattanooga would be Atlanta and liberty. SHERMAN, at last, has indicated the point where he intends to thrust; and if Dalton is not in our possession by the day after to-morrow morning, there are no warnings in history for rebel generalship.

Possibly JOHNSTON has discovered the march to the right, and is massing at Resacca to deliver a defensive battle. But good Generals compel the enemy to come out and fight, and what assurance has Mr. JOHNSTON that we do not propose to march swiftly to a point far south of Resacca—perhaps through to Atlanta?

THE STRENGTH OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY

is estimated by the best judges with whom I have conversed to be about 50,000, exclusive of Georgia militia, of whom probably 15,000 are bearing arms, and distributed at Rome and Resacca. Their journals estimate the strength of our army at 60,000. They will be astonished, after they annihilate that number of SHERMAN's Yankees, to find their work signally incomplete.

OUR LOSSES

to date foot up about 800. I send you such as can be obtained at present. The wounded have all been removed to Chattanooga, and are well cared for. We have lost a few prisoners and captured about 20.

THE BATTLES NEAR RESACA.

Hard Fighting Saturday and Sunday—A Portion of the Enemy's Works Carried—The Enemy Masses Heavily on Our Left, but is Repulsed—Hooker Captures A Lunette and Four Guns by Digging—Johnston Abandons the Fight Sunday Night, Burns His Wagon Trains and Retreats.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 20.

You have already been furnished with a voluminous account of the operations under Gen. SHERMAN, up to the date of the battles at Resaca, and your readers have had an opportunity to become thoroughly posted with the important details of the first fortnight of Gen. SHERMAN's campaign, down to the eventful moment when he launched the bulk of his army at the rebel flank through Snake Gap, which movement was fully initiated Thursday, May 12. As predicted in that letter, the enemy immediately evacuated Dalton, having no alternative but a speedy retreat, or a full concentration at Resaca to deliver battle. On Saturday the battle was joined, JOHNSTON being compelled to fight to gain time, and thereby lessen the immediate perils of retreat.

BATTLE OF SUGAR VALLEY, OR RESACA—SATURDAY, MAY 14.

The heaviest fighting of the campaign has taken place to-day, and though it was indecisive, we have cause to be thankful at the results.

Our line as formed last night was in the form of a semi-circle, to the northwest of Sugar Valley, while the Oostanaula River completes the circle on the southeast. Sugar Valley is a fertile little plain of about ten square miles in size, much broken by hills, which at this season of the year are covered by a dense undergrowth of small trees and vines, rendering them very difficult to penetrate. It was in this valley, between the projected Rome and Dalton Railroad and the river that encircles Resaca and Tilton, that the enemy made a stand after being closely pressed on his retreat from Dalton. From our centre to the river, the distance this morning was about seven miles. Our line extends completely around the valley, MCPHERSON's right resting on the river near it, junction with Oothkalaga creek, or Calhoun, while the left strikes the river north of Tilton, near the junction of the river with Swamp creek that takes its rise in the hills of Sugar Valley. Lick and Camp creeks also burst out from the hills in the valley, and empty their waters into the Oostanaula River, which is very broad and deep, but can be forded, when the water is low, at six points. The above is as intelligible a description of the field as can be given without the aid of a map; and now for

THE OPENING OF THE BALL.

As I have already said, our line was formed in a half circle, extending from the river on the left to a point on the river near Calhoun. The corps occupied positions in the line as follows, extending from right to left: first, MCPHERSON; second, HOOKER; third, PALMER; fourth, SCHOFIELD; fifth, HOWARD.

Skirmishing commenced early in the morning, and many prisoners were brought in as the result, although the attack made by us was but faintly responded to. Skirmishing continued, with occasional truces, lasting from ten to thirty minutes all the morning. Meantime our general officers were not idle. Generals SHERMAN and THOMAS, with their indefatigable corps commanders, rode along the line with their staffs, personally superintending the parking of ambulances and ammunition trains, and assigning batteries to positions where they could be of the most service in the event of a general engagement.

CHANGE IN THE LINE.

At 9 o'clock Gen. SCHOFIELD was ordered to withdraw his corps from the part of the line between PALMER and HOOKER, and take a new position on the left of NEWTON's division of the Fourth Corps. PALMER closed up the gap between his left and NEWTON, and JUDAH's and Cox's divisions of SCHOFIELD's corps came up in the place assigned to them. HOVEY's brigade of the Second Corps was left in reserve, and did not participate in the battle or to-day. By some mistake in the giving or reception of the order, Gen. Cox's division failed to get up in time, and JUDAH and the force on his right advanced upon the enemy, thus leaving a gap of half a mile between JUDAH's left and STANLEY's right, which was promptly filled by cavalry. Considerable confusion followed the announcement of the existence of this gap, and staff officers in vain rode for hours in search of Cox's division through the thick underbrush in which our line was formed. It was lost, and staff officers reported that Gen. SCHOFIELD could obtain no intelligence from it.

JUDAH'S ATTACK AND REPULSE.

Gen. JUDAH, just before noon, received an order from Gen. SCHOFIELD to open the attack, and though his left flank was liable at any moment to be turned, he informed Gen. SCHOFIELD of the fact, and at once moved forward upon the enemy's skirmishers. The boys moved rapidly through the vines and shrubbery, down the valley, drove the enemy before him, and with a cheer crossed the deep gorge near which the enemy had thrown up strong breastworks commanding the valley. The enemy opened a very destructive fire, and for half an hour the battle was a bloody one, the main lines being within a few yards of each other. The enemy at once opened a destructive fire from their artillery, which the brave division stood for some time, vainly striving by superhuman efforts to carry the breastworks. It was repulsed after a gallant effort, and retired into the valley in disorder. We had not yet got up on the left, and no artillery support was at hand. Nevertheless, Gen. JUDAH resolved not to retire without one more effort. Collecting together the fragments of his broken but not discouraged regiments, a new line was hastily formed, and the whole division were just in the act of advancing in a charge which all felt would have put it in possession of the enemy's line of works, when the division was

RELIEVED BY GEN. NEWTON'S DIVISION.

of the Eleventh Corps. In the meantime the gap in the line was filled, Cox took his position, and for an hour the incessant roll of the musketry, as volley after volley was poured into the ranks of the enemy, and as vigorously returned, told that the conflict was a desperate one. Artillery fire was delivered into the enemy's ranks rapidly, and with excellent effect. Their artillery did not do much injury, as PALMER had silenced eight guns with his regiments, who, under cover of the Sharpshooters, and picked off the cannoneers as often as they advanced to work their pieces. No better evidence can be given of the desperate nature of the conflict between JUDAH's division and the enemy, than the loss in MCLEAN's Brigade, which went into the fight with 1,388 men, and lost 595 in the short time it was engaged. Gen. NEWTON's division pressed the enemy strongly, and inflicted serious injury upon him. Every man, with the exception of half a dozen straggliers, stood up to the work like veterans. A piece of a shell struck Gens. HARKER and MANSON, but both escaped without serious injury. Gen. HOOKER remaining on the field for some time, while Gen. MANSON is rapidly recovering from the effects of the shock. About 2 o'clock the firing on the centre, in front of NEWTON subsided into a slight skirmish fire.

GEN. COX'S DIVISION.

The division of Gen. Cox, which finally turned upon JUDAH's left, fought with great pluck and obstinacy, driving the skirmishers back upon their main line, and the line into their breastworks, from which they poured into his ranks an incessant fire of shell and ball, across valleys, up hills, through ravines they were driven, until they gained their first line of rifle-pits. Cox soon dislodged them, and sent them howling to their more formidable breastworks. At this moment Cox found that he was out of ammunition, and by some stupid blunder on the part of somebody the trains were too far in rear from which to replenish his cartridge-boxes. Yet he was determined not to be foiled, and gathering together all his strength, he advanced his line. A cheer went up from his boys, and resounded through the hills as his serried line advanced upon the enemy's works, which they carried at the point of the bayonet in splendid style; but not without the loss of many brave men.

WHAT PALMER'S FOURTEENTH CORPS ACCOMPLISHED.

The heaviest fighting of the day was on the centre. PALMER's Corps, on the right of NEWTON's Division, had heavy skirmishing along the whole line, lasting from half-past 12 o'clock, when CARLIN's Brigade, of JOHNSTON's Division, advanced down a slope of a hill, and drove the enemy into their breastworks on the south side of a hill rising out of the valley on the south. An assault on the breastworks was not ordered. The brigade at once sought cover in a ditch, formed by a dried-up stream, and until night covered them, acted as sharpshooters, and did execution in silencing batteries engaged in inflading JUDAH and NEWTON. MITCHELL's Brigade of DAVIS' Division got into a similar position, and picked off every rebel whose head protruded above the breastworks.

TURCHIN's Brigade of BAIRD's Division joined JUDAH on the left of PALMER's Corps, and fought desperately, but were compelled to fall back with JUDAH's Division. The loss in the corps, outside of TURCHIN's Brigade, was light. Capt. MCDOWELL, a promising young officer of the Fifteenth Kentucky, was killed during the engagement. Capt. SHERIDAN, of the Sixth Ohio, well known in Cincinnati as an actor of some ability, is among the wounded, and will probably be compelled to submit to the amputation of his right arm.

WOOD'S DIVISION, FOURTH CORPS.

The Fourth Corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, the "one armed veteran," as he is styled in the corps, played a very conspicuous part in the tragedy of war enacted to-day. All the corps, with the exception of BEATTY's fighting brigade, for which room could not be found, as the circle was gradually compressed as we advanced, was engaged and covered itself with imperishable glory. WOOD's division was ordered into position on the right of Gen. STANLEY just before noon, and was soon hotly engaged with HAZEN's and WILLICH's brigades driving the enemy. For some time a destructive infantry and artillery fire was kept up, and ere long his main line advanced in overwhelming strength upon the enemy, who fled, at his approach, to his rifle-pits, from which the energetic WOOD soon dislodged him and compelled him to seek shelter under cover of their breastworks, from which he was driven later in the day. HAZEN and WILLICH's losses were severe, but nothing in comparison with those in the Twenty-third Corps which, to-day, bore the brunt of the battle.

After three o'clock the resistance offered by the enemy on the centre, through which he had vainly striven to force a passage, grew more lax and very little firing other than skirmishing was heard.

THE ENEMY MASSING ON OUR LEFT.

Foiled at every point in his efforts to break our walls of iron that environed him, JOHNSTON early in the afternoon commenced massing heavily on our left, where STANLEY, with as brave a division as ever marched to the music of the Union, had been skirmishing and feeling the enemy while awaiting the developments of the enemy's attempt to break the center. Gens. SHERMAN and THOMAS were not slow to detect the enemy's design, and

PREPARATIONS TO RESIST IT

were at once commenced. JOE HOOKER's gallant Potomac veterans were selected at once, and immediately retired from the line and commenced moving to the left of STANLEY, whose flank was covered by MCCOOK's Cavalry, in front of which JOHNSTON was massing his columns for the desperate effort. HOOKER arrived none too soon.

A MOMENT OF THRILLING INTEREST.

At 7 o'clock, when quiet reigned along the whole line, with an occasional interruption from a sharpshooter's rifle, the expected attack came. Down upon STANLEY's exposed flank came the enemy in overwhelming numbers. For a few minutes the line nobly resisted the terrific shock; but as it was renewed with tenfold fury by the enemy, who fought with a desperation equal to anything ever performed by our own soldiery, the line wavered, and the regiments on the left were giving back in confusion and disorder, when, above the roar of the artillery and musketry that seemed to make the old hills tremble and quake, a cheer was heard, and into the deadly breach, over the dead bodies of the fallen, came on the double-quick ROBINSON's brigade, who advanced to the assault with desperate determination to drive back the solid columns of the enemy, and save the army from disaster. Nobly they met the enemy, and when the shock of battle came, reeling like drunken men, the line of the enemy was broken and sent back, smarting under the shock. The contest was of short duration, but while it lasted, the roar of artillery and the roar of musketry told that this was one of the most critical moments of the day—a period when the heart of the listener seemed to stand still in suspense. The Fourth Corps will never forget HOOKER and the noble brigade which, at a moment when the fate of the army, and perhaps of the nation, hung upon a slender thread, which the enemy would have severed, came up and turned the tide of battle. A nation's thanks are due JOE HOOKER, and may it never forget ROBINSON's brave brigade, whose gallantry to-night is on every tongue.

WHAT AAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED TO-DAY.

In summing up the results of the day, I am pained to say that, while we have driven the enemy at every point where he presented himself in force, our loses are heavy. Probably 2,000 will not cover the killed, wounded and missing. Nearly all of the killed and wounded are in our hands, as we were not driven a foot, except in those instances already recorded. Our line on the left center and centre has advanced over mile from its position of the morning. We have made heavy slaughter in the enemy's ranks—whose loss must be larger than ours. We have lost but a few prisoners, and taken about two hundred, among whom is the Colonel of the Nineteenth Alabama Regiment, a very intelligent officer, who estimates the rebel forces, including POLK, who is here, at 55,000. He informs me that their only loss in general officers is BRIG.-GEN. TUCKER, slightly wounded. So far, all goes well. The enemy is bounded in between our lines and the river, which is not now fordable, and will hardly get off without giving us a general engagement. When the student of military strategy takes up a map, and examines the country of this region of Georgia, he can not but feel impressed with the masterly movements of SHERMAN, which has placed us in so favorable a position.

SUNDAY, MAY 15.

During last night quiet reigned along the whole line, the enemy being very quiet and rarely firing a shot. The falling of trees and the sound of axmen, however, convinced our commanders that the rebels were erecting stronger fortifications upon the innumerable hills that rise out of the valley. At half-past seven in the morning our skirmishers opened fire upon the rebel line, which was as vigorously returned upon the left and left-center. The enemy, however, did not seem disposed to attack with their main line, after the fearful slaughter and repulse that HOOKER administered to them last night. It was not until nine or ten o'clock in the morning that the Twentieth Corps arrived from the right, and got into position on STANLEY's left. The Twenty-third Corps Corps was immediately withdrawn from the right of the line and thrown in on the left. As our line was nearly fourteen miles long, these necessary changes occupied nearly the entire morning so that mid-day arrived ere we were ready to make the

ASSAULT ON THE ENEMY'S WORKS.

HOOKER threw forward BUTTERFIELD's division against the enemy's strongest position, supported by WILLIAMS' and GEARY's divisions, and the battle opened vigorously on both sides. HOOKER fought for three or four hours and made steady headway, carrying line after line of rifle-pits, until BUTTERFIELD's division encountered a lunette of formidable size. Several attempts were made to carry it and capture its guns, which were pouring a destructive fire into our lines, but the attempt was futile. The troops fought with great desperation, but as often as they advanced upon the lunette, the terrific volleys of musketry from the enemy in the fortifications hurled them back in confusion. At last BUTTERFIELD charged forward and took a position under the protecting works of the fort, so close to the guns within that they could be touched by the men's hands. In the effort to gain this exposed position, the contest was a bloody one, GEARY's division supporting BUTTERFIELD, WARD's brigade, which were participating in their first battle, fought with marked determination, and contributed much to secure the position.

HOOKER CARRIES THE LUNETTE BY STRATEGY.

After vain efforts to capture the lunette from which the enemy poured into our ranks grape, canister and shrapnel, HOOKER's forces gave up the unequal contest, and during the balance of the day lay under the breast-works protected from the enemy's fire, and picking off every rebel who showed himself above the works. Darkness found him in this position, and he at once mature plans for capturing the works by strategy, under cover of darkness. The pioneers were brought up; the ends dug out of the works, and the guns drawn out by the aid of ropes, under a destructive fire from the occupants of the works, who were driven out or captured, as our troops swarmed in through the opening in overwhelming numbers. The guns were four twelve-pound brass pieces; a number of battle-flags, including those of the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-fifth Alabama, were captured, with over two hundred prisoners. Prisoners report Gen. WALTHALL (rebel) killed, and Gen. TUCKER wounded.

THE LOSSES IN HOOKER'S CORPS

were very heavy, especially in the repeated charges upon the enemy's works. Butterfield lost about 500; GEARY 100, and WILLIAMS' division about 150, making HOOKER's loss about 750 in the battle of the afternoon. The Twenty-third Corps, which was moved around from the right, as a support for HOOKER, lost slightly.

GLORIOUS VICTORY BY HOVEY'S INDIANA DIVISION.

About 2 o'clock the enemy, learning from pri oners taken from us that HOVEY's Indiana division of "raw recruits" held a position in the line, and smarting under their successive repulses on other portions of the line, hurled a heavy force upon HOVEY, convinced that the recruits would run. Not so, however. The rebels held a strong position in a gorge in the hills, and out of their breastworks they swarmed in large numbers and made a furious attack upon the division, which nobly repulsed them after a short and bloody contest of fifteen minutes. The assault was renewed, when the "raw Hoosiers" charged upon them on the double-quick, under a heavy fire of grape, and literally mowed them down. They did not assault the Indianians the third time. To-night the encomiums of the whole corps are being showered upon HOVEY's division, who have written a glorious introductory chapter in their history.

A DESPERATE NIGHT BATTLE.

About 10 P. M., HOOKER's command commenced throwing up breastworks to strengthen their position, and to cover their movements, it was found necessary to advance their skirmish line. In doing so the skirmishers ran against the rebel line. Immediately a heavy artillery and musketry fire opened from both contestants, which lasted until 2 o'clock in the morning. The night battle was desperate and losses on both sides heavy—probably three hundred killed and wounded. At 2 o'clock the rebels were repulsed along the whole line; a deafening cheer rang out on the night air, and all was still save the piteous moans of the dying, who lay upon the bloody field, awaiting with anxiety the early dawn, when they were gathered into the hospitals, and every care bestowed upon them by our hard-working Surgeons.

MONDAY, MAY 6.

The morning was very bright, but the whole valley was filled with smoke and fog. At daylight not a gun was heard. NEWTON immediately advanced to feel the enemy, and discovered that they had disappeared.

THE RETREAT ACROSS THE OOSTANAULA.

Immediately upon being informed of the evacuation of the valley, Gen. HOWARD informed Gen. SHERMAN, and our lines at once advanced. It was discovered that the enemy had made good his retreat, carrying off all his artillery, but destroying his wagon trains by fire lest they should fall into our hands. I have just made a tour of the field on the left, and find it covered with rebel dead and wounded, all of whom were left in our hands for burial and treatment. Prisoners, at the hour I write, 9 A. M., are being brought in by hundreds. The victory is complete so far, but would have been more so had

MCPHERSON'S CORPS

been enabled to cross the river, and take a position in the rebel rear. MCPHERSON made several attempts to throw down the pontoons, and cross his corps, but the enemy poured such a raking fire into his pontoons that the work had to be abandoned. I have no particulars of what was accomplished by MCPHERSON's command, but I learn that the Fifteenth Corps, under LOGAN, lost 48 killed and 448 wounded.

OUR TOTAL LOSSES

are estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000, of whom fully 2,000 are so slightly wounded in the hands and feet that they will be fit for duty in two or three weeks. The killed will amount to to about 800, among whom are many brave officers, who have left behind them brilliant records. Ohio has lost her full proportion. Indiana, too, will mourn the loss of many of her brave sons.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES

are fully as large as ours, if not larger. In every assault upon our lines their loss was very heavy, and they were driven back, leaving hundreds of their killed and wounded in our hands each day.

THE PRISONERS IN OUR HANDS.

We have taken nearly four thousand prisoners and deserters, including many Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and line and staff officers. Many of them were willing prisoners, who remained in the rebel works and surrendered when we advanced in pursuit.

THE PURSUIT OF JOHNSTON.

On the evacuation of the valley, the enemy crossed all his cars and locomotives and burned five spans of the railway bridge, which can be repaired, however, in one or two days. At nine this (Monday) morning, HOOKER's corps threw down pontoons and crossed near Resaca, while SCHOFIELD is crossing on the left, near Pelton. The cavalry under STONEMAN and COX, commenced the pursuit early in the morning, and at the present writing they are engaging the enemy with artillery. Brisk firing can be heard, and the rebel rearguard are evidently meeting with a warm parting salute from our cavalry, which this season is in excellent trim and superior to that of former seasons. MCCOOK, STONEMAN, and KILPATRICK are dashing officers, who never refuse a fight, and invariably whip their antagonists, when the forces engaged are at all equal.

WHERE THE NEXT STAND WILL BE MADE.

Two battles, two defeats and two retreats have so dispirited the enemy that it is almost idle to speculate upon what he will probably do, or where he will make his next stand. SHERMAN is too much for JOHNSTON, especially on the flanking process, and it is not unlikely that the rebel chieftain will retreat until he reaches the Altoona range of mountains, where he can better protect his flanks than he could at Buzzard Roost and Sugar Valley. Citizens and deserters say that the Altoona Mountains are filled with very powerful fortifications, capable of great resistance, and that the enemy will make a stand there and give us battle. Be that as it may, the country may rely upon SHERMAN and THOMAS, and the invincible force they command for working out a more glorious victory than the one just achieved.

THE EXTENT OF OUR VICTORY.

For the benefit of those croakers who are never satisfied with the results of our movements upon the enemy, I will briefly state wherein our victory consists. We have driven the enemy over forty miles, compelled him to evacuate a position at Buzzard Roost that may be justly styled the stronghold of the Confederacy; recovered a large amount of territory, repulsed JOHNSTON in every attack upon our lines, taken 4,000 prisoners, compelled him to abandon his fortifications near Resaca, and destroy his whole ammunition and supply trains; inflicted heavy loss upon him, and demoralized his army to a great extent. As an offset, the enemy has taken but 100 or 150 prisoners, inflicted a loss upon us equal to their own, and by their precipitate retreat stimulated our troops to greater efforts when they again meet JOHNSTON and his horde upon the field of battle.

THE RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH.

To show that SHERMAN on his advance into the heart of Georgia is strongly in earnest and determined to conquer, I may state that he keeps the railroad communication with his army complete. Three hours after the evacuation of Dalton, heavy trains loaded with supplies arrived from Ringgold, and before night the town presented quite a business aspect. The rear guard of the enemy had not vacated Resaca two hours, ere the familiar whistle of SHERMAN's train was heard by the retreating army. The telegraph line was kept up well by Capt. VAN DUZEN, who followed in rear of our advancing columns, and repaired it thoroughly. Resacca is now the advancing depot for supplies the army, which is well provisioned with bacon, hard-tack, coffee, and all the *et ceteras* of the Commissary Department.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY.

The strength of the enemy is variously estimated at from 55,000 to 70,000, by prisoners and deserters. The better informed, however, place their numbers at 55,000 to 60,000, which corresponds with estimates furnished by our scouts. We have in front HOOD's and HARDEE's corps, with about 20,000 of POLK's army, commanded by the Parson in person. Among the general officers holding commands are Johnston, Hardee, Hood, Stevenson, Pat Cleburne, Gibson, Bates and Polk.

PARTIAL LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Brig-Gen Willich—both lungs, mortally.
Brig-Gen Ward—arm.
Brig-Gen Manson—leg.
Brig-Gen Harker—leg.
Brig-Gen Kilpatrick, severe.
Col Opdyke, 125th Ohio—severe.
Col T J Henderson, 112th Illinois—leg.
Capt Cox, 27th Missouri—severely.
Lieut Stone, 27th Missouri—severely.
Capt Geo Goodwin, A D C—slight.
Lieut L Machlin, 53d Ohio—slight.
Lieut Wise, 47th Ohio—killed.
Capt Engle, A D C to Gen Schofield—killed.
Capt South, 45th Ohio—mortally.
Lieut Moore, 118th Ohio—killed.
Capt. Hutchinson, 103d Ohio, killed.
Col. McIlvaine, 64th Ohio, killed.
Lieut-Col Leonard, 51st Indiana—leg.
Capt Howard, G, 118th Ohio—wounded.
Lieut Fayette Meredith, H, 3d Tennessee—wounded.
Capt Sol Teverbaugh, F, 11th Ohio—thumb.
Col Gilbert, 19th Michigan—severe.
Col Gambro, 55th Ohio—killed.
Lieut Parker, 33d Mass—killed.
Lieut Bumpus, 33d Mass—killed.
Lieut Williams, 33d Mass—killed.
Lieut-Col Floyd, 119th N Y—killed.
Capt Bray, 32d Ma—severe.
Col Ireland, 137th N Y—slight.
Lieut Porter, 115th I—killed.
Capt Gleason, 80th Indiana, wounded.
Capt McDowell, 15th Kentucky, killed.
Lieut Hosmer, 101st Ohio, dangerously.
Lieut Howard, 16th Illinois, killed.
Lieut Kniffin, 16th Illinois.
Lieut Ebler, 64th Ohio—killed.
Lieut Taylor, A D C to Gen Hooker—slight.
Capt Durnbush, 1st Ohio—wounded.
Lieut Baxter 121st N Y—slight.
Adjt Ramsay, Battery A 1st Ill—severely.
Capt Carey, 24th Kentucky—slight.
Lieut-Col J Pocock, F, 51st Ohio—slight.
Lieut C F Benford, B, 38th Indiana—slight.
Lieut J H

ers are not expected to live. We have not yet heard whether any others in he fleet were hurt.

The *Miami* fired 117 times, and struck the ram over 80 times. We put one shot right into one of her ports and dismounted a gun. The firing was kept up till after dark; and during the night the ram got away up the river. We all think that two hours of daylight would have made her ours.

The fleet is now lying at the mouth of the Roanoke, waiting for the ram to come out again; but I think she had such a shaking as she did not expect, and will be very careful how she pokes her nose in such a mess again. She looks as much like a huge turtle as anything I can compare her to. She is iron-clad, then a layer of oak 15 inches thick, and then another casing of iron. She is much more powerful and substantial than the *Merrimac* was. Just consider what an immense power of resistance she must possess. Yesterday, in the space of a little more than three hours, she was struck upwards of 280 times.

To-night we are going to try to take the batteries between here and Plymouth. This will make five nights that we have had no hammocks, but have had to lie on deck with our clothes on. We shall probably be home soon for repairs, as the rapid firing has strained our seams so that the water gains about five inches an hour. Yours, S.

The Rebel Ram Albermarle.

THE DAMAGES SHE SUSTAINED IN THE RECENT FIGHT.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT MIAMI, NORTH CAROLINA, Tuesday, May 10, 1864.

On the 8th the rebels sent down a flag of truce conveying a matter of $600 in greenbacks to the crew of the recaptured *Bombshell*. We learned from the officers that the Captain of the ram was wounded and that as soon as the ram was repaired a little they would give us another trial.

On the 9th the Commodore sent to our vessel for an officer and four men to make a reconnoissance up the Roanoke to Plymouth and ascertain if the rebels were raising the *Southfield*, and what damage the ram had sustained. At the same time he sent the *Ceres* to Edenton to glean what news she could there.

Volunteers for the expedition were abundant, and our Commander was forced to make a selection. Accordingly Ensign PEACOCK, of the *Southfield*, and Gunner's Mate JOHN R. WRIGHT, Carpenter's Mate BUCKLASS, Quartermaster CHAS. WILSON, and Quartergunner JOE SAWYER were selected for the perilous enterprise. They were all old man-of-war's men, who had seen it powder before, and were not likely to be frightened at a shadow.

They left the *Miami* this morning, taking with them the good wishes of the fleet. The mission is an important one, and may determine the Commodore to some important enterprise, which he is said to be concocting.

The *Ceres* returned on the evening of the 9th and reports the ram in a critical condition. Also that there were nine men killed on her in the engagement on the 5th; and that she had been sent up the river to Rainbow Bluff for repairs. The reconnoitering party from the *Miami* have not yet returned, and the question is being asked—"What can have detained them?"

12 o'clock M.—The reconnoitering party have just returned and report having reached a point opposite Plymouth and seen the ram. Her smokestack was so completely riddled that they have seen it out and are busily engaged putting the one belonging to the *Southfield* in. The *Southfield* is not to be seen. It is supposed they have blown her up. As the party were returning they captured a contraband in the river, and his story goes to confirm that brought by the *Ceres* from Edenton. He says a friend of his was in the ram during the fight, and there were two feet of water in her hold when she reached Plymouth.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Battle of Elkin's Ford, Ark.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LITTLE ROCK, May 5, 1864.

The battle of Elkin's Ford, on the Little Missouri River, took place on the 3d and 4th days of April. On the Union side all of the Second Brigade, Third Division, (Gen. SLOCUM'S,) except the Seventy-seventh Ohio, and two companies First Iowa Cavalry, were engaged. On that of the rebels, two brigades of MARMADUKE'S division.

On the afternoon of the 2d inst., Gen. STEELE ordered Gen. SOLOMON to take and hold this ford. Thereupon Gen. SOLOMON dispatched the forces referred to under command of Col. WM. E. MCLEAN, of the Forty-third Indiana Infantry.

Col. MCLEAN made a forced march, arriving at the river after dark, seizing the ford, and crossed his command. A squadron of cavalry was sent forward as advance pickets, while the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, Col. C. W. KITTREDGE commanding; Forty-third Indiana Infantry, Maj. W. W. NORRIS commanding; and Battery E, Second Missouri Light Artillery, Lieut. PEETS commanding, encamped near the bank of the river.

In his report of the Affair, Col. MCLEAN says:

"The day after my arrival, occasional firing along our picket lines, and skirmishing in front, convinced me that the enemy were on the alert, either for the purpose of watching the movements of the army, of which my brigade constituted the advance, or, if possible, by a direct attack upon me in overpowering numbers, to cut me off before reinforcements could be obtained from across the river. Early on the morning of the 3d inst., I ordered Maj. NORRIS, of the Forty-third Indiana, to proceed with four companies of that regiment to the front to reconnoiter the position of the enemy, deploy the men as skirmishers, and support the cavalry pickets. He soon succeeded in discovering the position of the advance pickets and skirmishers of the enemy, drove them back for some distance, pressing them so closely that the retreat of a number of them being cut off, sixteen came into our lines and surrendered.

"On the same evening, being satisfied that the enemy were in our front in force, and designed attacking us during the night or early next morning, I ordered Lieut.-Col. DRAKE, Thirty-sixth Iowa, to proceed with three companies from that regiment, and three companies from the Forty-second Indiana, to a position on the main road leading from the ford immediately in our front, to deploy his men on the right and left of the road, to watch the movements of the enemy, and to resist their approach as long as was prudent, and retire to the reserves when they approached in force. One section of artillery, under Lieut. PEETS was planted so as to fully command the road and the leading approach on our right and left. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, the enemy approached in force, and commenced an attack on the advance companies of Lieut.-Col. DRAKE, who resisted them gallantly for near two hours, being well supported by the artillery of Lieut. PEETS.

Too much praise cannot be awarded Col. DRAKE for the very distinguished gallantry and determined courage he exhibited during this contest.

The capture by his forces early in the morning of a rebel Lieutenant—an aid-de-camp of Gen. MARMADUKE—confirmed me in the belief that that General was near in person with a large portion of his division. After a very lively skirmish of near two hours, the enemy having discovered the position of our battery, and replying to it vigorously with four pieces of artillery, our pickets and advanced skirmishers were driven back on the left upon their infantry reserves, while upon the right they maintained their position.

The enemy (since ascertained to be Gen. CABELL'S Brigade, 1,600 strong) charged with a yell upon our left for the purpose of flanking us and capturing our battery.

Their approach from the cover of the timber was met gallantly by two or three well directed volleys from the Thirty-sixth Iowa. Immediately after the charge and repulse of the enemy, the reinforcements sent for by me arrived, consisting of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry and Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, of Brig.-Gen. RICE'S Brigade. But before they were put in position by him the enemy withdrew; not, however, until a grapeshot from their battery had inflicted a slight wound upon the General's head, from the effects of which, I am gratified to say, he has recovered.

In looking upon the results of this engagement and the great disparity of numbers of the forces engaged, I cannot but regard this encounter as one reflecting the highest praise upon the coolness and unflinching courage of the men of my command, all of whom acquitted themselves well.

My entire list of casualities (most of which are slight wounds) will not exceed forty-one, while the new made graves of eighteen of the enemy are in sight of our present encampment, and they confess to a loss of more than fifty wounded."

The Battle of Marks' Mills, Between Federal Forces, under Col. Drake, and Rebel Forces, under Gen. Fagan.

Subjoined is an account of the battle of Marks' Mills, by "An Eye-witness." The battle was fought near the junction of the roads leading to Camden and Warren, and takes its name from the mill which the rebel General made his headquarters during the action.

The expedition was known to be of a hazardous nature. If Camden was to be held, supplies must be procured overland from Pine Bluff, or by steamers up the Washita. The prospect was not good for receiving them by the latter route; but it was known that only SHELBY'S force was north of the Washita, and Col. DRAKE'S force was fully competent to manage him. If reinforcements were sent to him, Gen. STEELE relied upon being advised thereof by his cavalry in time to reinforce Col. DRAKE. It subsequently transpired that Gen. FAGEN crossed the Washita on the second night after Col. DRAKE left Camden, making a forced march of forty-five miles the next day, and joining SHELBY in the neighborhood of Marks' Mills.

The rebel force then numbered over 6,000 of the best troops in the Confederate service, while the total number under Col. DRAKE was only about 1,500.

The night previous to the fight was spent by the pioneer corps of the Federal force in corduroying the road through More Bottom. The train where well closed up was four miles long. The Seventy-seventh Ohio formed the rear guard. In the morning, in passing over this corduroyed portion of the road, after about 100 wagons had passed, a portion of it became so defective from wear, that the remainder of the train was delayed and lengthened out. This increased the distance considerably between the advance and rear guards, and was the situation when the advance guard was attacked. The Thirty-sixth Iowa, in the centre, and the Seventy-seventh Ohio were immediately ordered up. It soon became apparent that the design of the rebels was to surround and crush the main body of our forces before the Seventy-seventh could come up. They appeared in overwhelming numbers in front and on each flank, and were gradually extending the latter so as to cut the train, and thus completely inclose the Union troops.

At this critical juncture word reached Col. DRAKE that the Seventy-seventh Ohio was only a mile off. It had become evident that the train could not be saved; and he seems to have conceived the possibility of effecting a junction with the Seventy-seventh, cutting his way out, and escaping with most of his force. He proposed to take their left flank in the rear, with a charge of the small cavalry force under Major MCCAULEIGH, and follow it up with all his available infantry, some 400 men. Riding across the field to give the requisite order to Major MCCAULEIGH, he was exposed to a dreadful cross-fire from the enemy. Here he was wounded severely by a minie ball in the left thigh and hip. Scarcely able to sit his horse, he still determined, if possible, to superintend in person the attack he had determined upon. He rode forward to the Major and gave the order. The Major wheeled his little cavalry force of about 250 worn-out men and jaded beasts, and rode upon the rebels. The latter wavered and became disordered. Then Col. DRAKE placed himself at the head of his men, and was about to give the order to charge, when, from weakness occasioned by loss of blood, he was compelled to dismount. He then directed Capt. W. L. MCGILL, Inspector of the brigade, who had kept constantly by his side, to hand over the command to Maj. SPILLMAN, of the Seventh Missouri, the ranking officer.

There was no cessation of the firing on our side at any time. Every man fought with coolness and courage, until the rebels rushed in upon all sides, and disarmed them. There was no surrender.

Capt. MCGILL acted with distinguished bravery and gallantry, throughout the action. Musket-balls lodged in his coat and in his horse's saddle, yet he escaped without a scratch.

He did not find Major SPILLMAN. The latter had fallen back with his cavalry to Pine Bluff. He then sought Major MCCAULEIGH. While hunting him, the rebels made their dash. Seeing the day was lost, Capt. MCGILL struck into the timber, and subsequently reached Pine Bluff in safety.

Major MCCAULEIGH was wounded, and is a prisoner.

Accompanying the train were several negro recruiting officers, with about 300 negro recruits. About 150 of them, probably, were killed—the balance escaped.

On our side there were between 250 and 260 killed and wounded. Their names will be found appended.

According to the rebel official report, as I am informed by one of our wounded officers, who read it in manuscript, they had 110 killed, 278 wounded, and forty missing.

All our wounded were paroled. While they remained in the hands of the rebels they were well treated and provided for.

The rebels lost two Colonels in the action—one of them, Col. PETTUS, of this State.

Most of our wounded have arrived here, and are well cared for in the hospital.

Col. DRAKE, as soon as he can bear the trip, will start North.

Among the killed is Capt. TOWNSEND, of Gen. RICE'S Staff.

The War in the Southwest.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF PLEASANT HILL.

Dated in the saddle, near Grand Ecore, April 15, a letter to the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* gives an interesting account of the late battle on Red River. After a great deal of verbiage and bombast, the writer says:

"The division of Gen. CHURCHILL marched forty-five miles in fifteen hours, to be in time for the fight at Pleasant Hill. Nobly did they stand side by side with their comrades through that bloody struggle, and their graves on that battle-field tell plainly how they suffered. As I said before, I cannot get the officers to name any of their men who distinguished themselves more than others; consequently all must receive equal credit. I shall only speak of conspicuous regiments, brigades and divisions, with their chief Commanders.

I stated in my first letter that Gen. TAYLOR made the attack without orders from Gen. SMITH, and contrary to the advice of many officers. But the General knew the spirit of his troops, and knowing the topography of the country as well, risked a battle, and has thereby saved Texas from the perils of invasion. While we extol our own heroes of the battles, Texans must not forget TAYLOR, MOUTON, POLIGNAC or CHURCHILL. One of the greatest heroes on those fields was Brig.-Gen. BEE, commanding a brigade of cavalry on the extreme left, at Pleasant Hill. He had two horses shot under him, and himself slightly wounded. Maj. G. W. MCNEEL, Inspector-General on his staff, had two horses shot under him, and Orderly L. SCHNEIDER had two shot while carrying Gen. BEE'S orders on the field. Maj. W. T. MCGLING, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Col. G. W. CHILTON, are reported to have acted nobly in the terrible charge where the gallant Col. BUCHILL fell mortally wounded.

Loud are the praises I hear of the gallantry displayed by Capt. MCMAHAN'S battery of light artillery. At Mansfield the battery was in position on the summit of a hill, and poured a deadly volley into the ranks of the enemy. Gen. TAYLOR presented two rifled captured pieces to the battery on the field, they laying aside their smooth-bore guns. Lieut. SAM. HOUSTON, Jr., commanded one section of the battery, and is reported to have acted the hero, directing the guns with his own hands.

Capt. W. G. MOSELY, of Brazoria County, Texas, commanded his battery an one of the wings, and did fearful execution at every discharge. We have heard officers high in rank extol the Texas batteries, especially the old Valverde. Of the Louisiana and Arkansas batteries, Gen. TAYLOR'S official report will do them justice. They are fully equal to the Texans. The slaughter of the enemy at Pleasant Hill is described by old soldiers to have been the greatest they ever saw. Whole regiments fell like chaff before the wind, and the piles of buried dead on the field show plainly the extent of the carnage. I must do Col. GOULD'S regiment of cavalry justice. Many people in Texas have been loud in defaming these men. They are from Northern Texas, but they have put the blush of shame upon their slanderers. They never faltered; won laurels at the fight at Blair's Landing, where the lamented Gen. GREEN lost his life. Of Col. BUCHILL'S regiment too much praise cannot be given. I have always considered this regiment the flower of the Texas cavalry. I have noticed that those regiments which are well drilled and disciplined do far better service in action. Brig.-Gen. BEE and Cols. BUCHILL and DE BRAY handled their men as though they were playing a game of chess with them. Nor must I omit the well-drilled body of men under Col. WOOD'S command; all were heroes, which is saying a great deal."

ADDRESS OF GEN. TAYLOR TO HIS ARMY—DEATH OF GENS. MOUTON AND GREEN.

MANSFIELD, April 10, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF WESTERN LOUISIANA: At last have your patience and devotion been rewarded. Condemned for many days to retreat before an overwhelming force, as soon as your reinforcements arrived, you turned upon the foe. No language but that of simple narration should recount your deeds. On the 8th you fought the battle of Mansfield. Never in war was a more complete victory gained. Attacking with the utmost alacrity when the order was given, the result was not for a moment doubtful. The enemy was driven from every position, his artillery captured, his men routed. In vain were fresh troops brought up. Your magnificent line, like a resistless torrent, swept everything before it. Night alone stopped your advance. Twenty pieces of artillery, many stands of arms, many standards of colors, two hundred and fifty wagons, and two thousand five hundred prisoners attest your success over the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps.

On the 9th, you took up the pursuit and pressed with vigor. For twelve miles, prisoners, scattered arms and burning wagons proved how well the previous days' work had been done by the soldiers of Texas and Louisiana.

The gallant divisions from Missouri and Arkansas, unfortunately absent on the 8th, marched forty-five miles in two days to share the glories of Pleasant Hills. This was emphatically the soldiers' victory. In spite of the strength of the enemy's position, held by fresh troops of the Sixteenth Army Corps, your valor and devotion triumphed over all.

Night closed on one of the best contested battles of the war. The morning of the 10th dawned upon a flying foe, with our cavalry in pursuit, capturing prisoners at every step. These glorious victories were most dearly won. A list of the heroic dead would sadden the stoutest heart; a visit to the hospitals would awaken the tenderest sensibilities. The remembrance of our dead will last as long as those of the most brilliant actions which are recorded in history. The conviction of having done their duty will soften the sufferings of our wounded.

Soldiers, a Christian has fallen, a warrior of warriors has gone to his home. On the 12th of April fell THOMAS GREEN. After braving death a thousand times, the destroyer found him where he was ever wont to be, in the front rank of battle! His spirit has gone to the happy home of heroes, where the kindred soul of ALFRED MOUTON awaits it. Throughout broad Texas and desolated Louisiana, mourning will sadden every hearth. However great this loss may be to their families and friends, it is still greater to the army and myself. During long and painful months, both have served with me. In the midst of the roar of battle, by the bivouac fires, and all the military outposts, they have won my friendship. Their families shall be my families, their friends my friends. Having been their cherished friend, their chief they followed with confidence. That is the greatest honor to which I could ever aspire on earth.

Soldiers, the death of these heroes will not be in vain. Inspired by such examples, the army will accomplish great deeds. Sprinkled with the blood of Mansfield, of Pleasant Hill and Blunt's Landing, the tree of our national independence will grow rapidly. In a short time its branches will spread over this whole land, and soon all will be able to repose in its healthful shade. The memory of those glorious dead is a precious legacy to future generations; their names will be remembered as those of the great heroes and martyrs of the chivalric race of the South.

RICHARD TAYLOR, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

NAVAL AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The large force of workmen engaged on the frigate *Neshamony*, at our Navy-yard, will, it is believed, be able to get her ready for launching in thirty days. Her planking is nearly completed, and her deck will be at once put on. The machinery is being made in New-York, and she will be towed there to receive it. As this frigate is one of a class intended for special service, requiring great speed and heavy guns, the Navy Department has ordered her completion and equipment as early as possible. It is not a secret that she is designed to aid in ridding the ocean of the privateers, which are doing so much damage, and this is sufficient to account for the desire to get her afloat without delay.

Owing to the delay in obtaining timber of a particular kind, the keel of the tree-turreted monitor, to be built at the Navy-yard, has not been laid, though many of the parts of the frame are being hewed to the required shape. This monitor will be nearly one hundred feet longer than the *Tonawanda*, recently put into the water, and about the same breadth of beam. The iron armor, which is being made, will consist of two plates of two inches thick each, to be fastened on an immense frame of white oak, in which there will be streaks of iron eight inches thick.—*Philadelphia Ledger, May 17.*

Department of the South.

IMPORTANT TO CIVILIANS.

The following orders have reference to the traveling of civilians from point to point within the department:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 59.—Hereafter all amounts charged citizens for transportation on Government transports, from the Post of Hilton Head, will be collected by Capt. JNO. H. MOORE, Chief Quartermaster. From all other points in the department the amount will be collected by the Quartermaster stationed at such points.

By order of Brig.-Gen. JNO. HATCH.
W. L. M. BURGER, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.
[Official.] EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE, Lieut. and Aid-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 10, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 60. Hereafter, all Assistant or Acting Assistant Quartermasters in this Department, who may have charge of marine transportation, will charge the following rates of passage (not including subsistence) to all civilians not in Government employ, when traveling on steamers belonging to or chartered by the Government:

Between Hilton Head and St. Helena	$0 25 each
Between Hilton Head and Beaufort	0 50 each
Between Hilton Head and Fort Pulaski	0 50 each
Between Hilton Head and Stono Inlet	1 50 each
Between Hilton Head and Fernandina	2 50 each
Between Hilton Head and St. Augustine	3 50 each
Between Hilton Head and Jacksonville	5 00 each
From Hilton Head to New-York	27 00 each

Employes in the Administrative branches of the service, who have faithfully served their time out, and are honorably discharged, will receive a free passage to New-York, or any other Northern port for which a vessel is sailing.

Colored employes in the Quartermaster's Department and other Administrative departments, having leave of absence from the officer under whom they are serving, will not be charged transportation to and from their posts; neither will colored people be charged transportation who have passes from Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON, in which it is specified that they are to be passed "*Free.*"

The above rates do not apply to regularly appointed suttlers of regiments.

Transportation passes must be given to each passenger, and collected on board the transport under the direction of the master of the vessel, who will deposit them at the office of the Chief Quartermaster at the end of each trip. Where the transportation is not charged for, the pass should be marked "Free."

The money which may accrue, in compliance with this order will be receipted for to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, as funds pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department. These receipts to be forwarded to him on the last day of each month, with a statement of the names of passengers, route, and date of pass.

By order of Brig.-Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.
W. L. BURGER, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.
EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE, Lieut. and Aide-de-Camp.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. HETH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 18.

We must refer to the letter of our correspondent for the latest items from Gen. LEE'S army. It will be seen that nothing of serious importance has transpired since the great battle of Thursday last, except, perhaps, the movement of the enemy upon Massaponax Church, already announced by Gen. LEE, and the meaning of which will soon be developed. Gen. Lee has issued a most encouraging series of congratulatory orders to his army, which will be found in the letters alluded to.

The following orders have been issued in HETH'S division:

HEADQUARTERS, HETH'S DIVISION, May 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. —I am requested by Gen. LEE and Lieut.-Gen. HILL to express to this division their satisfaction at the gallant conduct in attacking and carrying the enemy's lines of intrenchments on the 10th inst. Words are inadequate to express to the division my admiration for all its gallant deeds since the 6th inst. Much is yet left to be done, and I know from the past that all these brave men can do will be accomplished.

H. HETH, Major-General.

THE STONEWALL BRIGADE.

The Stonewall Brigade has suffered terribly in the battles of the present campaign, only three hundred men being left in the brigade. The Fifth Virginia has but one hundred and thirty-one men left. It is supposed, however, that a number were made prisoners.

THE WOUNDED.

The number of wounded soldiers from the late battles on the Rapidan, now in hospitals in Lynchburgh, is about three thousand five hundred. A large proportion of them are but slightly wounded.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE'S BATTLE.

On Friday last, at 6 A. M., Major-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE moved from Staunton down the valley to Newmarket. On Sunday following he engaged SIGEL three miles above Newmarket, and by Sunday evening at 7 o'clock had defeated and driven him beyond the Shenandoah river, six miles from Newmarket; having marched forty-nine miles, fought, defeated and routed the enemy, numbering from seven to ten thousand, in two days and a half. This simple statement will show our readers that celerity of movement, as well as vigor of action, did not desert our cause when Stonewall JACKSON died.

GEN. A. G JENKINS.

This gallant officer, who was reported to have been mortally wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy, in the fight at Dublin, is, we are pleased to learn, not seriously hurt, as was at first reported. He was shot through the left side of the abdomen, and while seriously, is not dangerously wounded. He was not captured by the enemy, but is, we learn, within our lines and doing well.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Resolutions Adopted—Speech by Wendell Phillips.

In the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, which was held in Boston on Thursday last, Mr. ROBERTS offered the following resolution:

Whereas, We consider the forthcoming Presidential election one of the most important of any that has occurred since the adoption of the Federal Constitution; therefore,

Resolved, That we cannot knowingly vote for any man as delegate to the Baltimore Convention who will not vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the candidate for the Presidency.

A motion was made to refer the resolution to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS of Boston, opposed the motion in a speech of considerable length, because in his view, it contained in its few lines the only point dividing this body. We should compare opinions upon it, for no more important act yet performed by the people of this country rose to the importance of that which they were now called upon to perform. It was the duty of the minority to submit to the decision of the majority, and this sentiment should be engraved upon the heart of every man beneath this roof; but it was equally their duty to pass judgment upon the acts of the public servants, in a canvass preceding an election. The duty of standing by the Government never had a more important signification than to-day. Loyalty means that, and nothing more. We are not Englishmen nor Frenchmen, but Americans, on whose shoulders the Constitution has placed the responsibility of looking over the record of our public servants, and deciding who among them have done their duty so faithfully as to be entitled to another election. I recollect that in the darkest hour of the war of 1812, DANIEL WEBSTER said the duty of every citizen, in peace and in war, was the freest criticism of the acts of the public servants, and I do not intend to let the dark clouds of the present prevent my scrutiny. Mr. PHILLIPS agreed with the mover of the resolution, as to the importance of the election. No such armies had ever before been arrayed, no such debt had been contracted in so short a time, and no such barriers for the protection of personal liberty had ever been so cheerfully stricken down. The people having thus done their duty, it was proper to see what the other contracting party, the Government, had done. The history of three years of war does not entitle them to the credit of having used to the best advantage the means placed in their hands. The people had fully discharged their civil duties. The debt of the country—National, State, county and town obligations—would, if the war closed to-day, amount to half the total valuation of the property of the nation. This would be a mere drop in the bucket, the dust in the balance, if the end was gained. Consecrate the idea, and the cost would be cheap. No matter how honest and devoted the men in office were, we had a piece of work to be done, in which failure was death, and we must have the right man to do it. [A voice—Three cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN.] No man more heartily cheers him than I, for what he has done; but he looks at it from one point, I look at it from another. With the progress thus far made the Confederacy is yet terrible in power. If Richmond falls, it will still be terrible in power, with but little loyalty within its limits. The speaker mentioned this result as a criticism on Mr. LINCOLN'S policy, not on his honesty. He had got touched SLAVERY until the last moment, yet the freedom of the slaves was accomplished, while we were still struggling amid our difficulties. Mr. LINCOLN had not touched Slavery until he had exhausted all other methods, and had thus plunged the whole land in mourning, involved the whole nation in debt, and built up the Confederacy. It may not be possible, on this policy, to keep up the people to the point of resistance; and we may see a power interfering which will prevent reconstruction. Mr. PHILLIPS proceeded to denounce the system of reconstruction proposed by Mr. LINCOLN and his supporters, and declared that if persisted in it would work the ruin of the country. Mr. LINCOLN should be told that though he had done well, he had not done all that was demanded of him. Unless the Confederacy went to pieces within two years the money question alone would swamp the North. The reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN would leave no man of middle age a chance to see a reconstruction of thirty-two States under one flag. During Dr. PHILLIPS' remarks many expressions of dissent were manifested, but the general feeling of the convention seemed to be in favor of giving him a candid hearing.

On motion of Mr. CHURCHILL, of Milton, Mr. ROBERTS' resolution was laid on the table, in order to hear the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was then submitted to Mr. BRIGHAM, the Chairman, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That the people of Massachusetts are unyielding in their attachment and loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, and they will regard as their friends all persons of every political name who are now devoting themselves or their means to the defence of the country and her institutions.

2. *Resolved*, That the only way in which the present war can be brought to a close is by the conquest and destruction of every armed force arrayed against the Government of the United States, and that we propose to "fight it out upon this line" to final victory. [Applause.]

3. *Resolved*, That the policy of the present Administration in relation to the employment of colored troops and looking to the final extinction of Slavery in this whole country, commands the approbation and support to the fullest extent of the people of this Commonwealth; and that neither President nor Congress can go so fast or so far in this direction as to create in us any feelings but those of satisfaction and joy.

4. *Resolved*, That the people of Massachusetts have looked with admiration upon the bravery and devotion of the heroic men who for the last three years have upheld the flag of the United States on the land and on the sea; that they mourn for the death of those who have fallen on the field or perished by wasting disease; that they sympathize with the sufferings of those who are sick or in prison; and that they pledge to the gallant survivors their deepest gratitude.

Resolved, That the integrity and firmness, wisdom and humanity exhibited by the President of the United States, during the three years of his administration, entitles him to the cordial and continued support of the people of the Republic; and that, at the present time, no person is so fully commended, by experience and personal character, to our consideration as a candidate for the next Presidency, as ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Applause.]

The reading of the resolutions, particularly the final one, was accompanied by marked demonstrations of approval.

Mr. ROBERTS seconded the resolutions, and said he was willing his own should lie upon the table.

The last resolution was read a second time, at the request of J. S. POTTER, of West Cambridge.

Mr. KIMBALL briefly replied to the remarks of Mr. PHILLIPS. He (PHILLIPS) had remarked that men look at the policy of the Government from different standpoints. The people of Massachusetts had their standpoint, and that was confidence in the intelligence, honesty and capacity of the President. The delegates to the National Convention would be limited with this sentiment, and would need no instructions. The people would not take the reins from the present hands, because they had not conducted the war in conformity to the opinions of a proportion of the community. It was no time now to choose a new Captain. The man who knows the ship is the proper man to keep at the helm until the dangerous point is passed. The speaker had been taught not to pull down until he had something better to build up with, and would hold on to tried men, and not attempt to swap horses in the present crisis.

Hon. CHARLES R. TRAIN, of Farmingham, also replied to Mr. PHILLIPS, who, he remarked, took his seat to-day in the Republican Church for the first time. Nothing would so delight the Confederates as the abandonment of Mr. LINCOLN. If we would send dismay to the Confederacy, we should elect Mr. LINCOLN immediately.

Mr. USHER, of Boston, said we had a duty to do once in four years—to change the harness, if not to swap horses—and we should elect the man who would quell the rebellion, whether Mr. LINCOLN or any other man. It was our duty to hear every man's opinion as to the qualifications of candidates, and he was therefore glad to hear Mr. PHILLIPS, though not agreeing with him enurely. He was ready to vote for the resolutions and support the candidate nominated.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved that the last resolution be recommitted, with instructions to retain that portion relating to the services of Mr. LINCOLN, and to strike out the remainder.

Mr. T. S. MERRITT of Roxbury, desired a full discussion.

The resolutions were again read by the Chair at the request of a delegate.

CHARLES A. WIGGINS recalled the fact that Mr. PHILLIPS in his Fraternity lecture six months since nominated Mr. LINCOLN for reelection, and asked what had occurred during the last six months to deprive him of Mr. PHILLIPS'S confidence.

The motion to recommit was almost unanimously rejected.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That neither Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, or North and South Carolina, are in such condition as to be entitled to representation in the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. BIRD, of Walpole, remarked that it was the province of the convention to decide the claims of its members, and moved that the amendment be laid on the table. Decided not in order by the Chair.

Mr. NETTLETON, of Chicopee, addressed the convention, but his remarks were mostly inaudible to the audience.

Mr. PHILLIPS' resolution was rejected almost unanimously. The resolutions reported by the committee were then adopted without a dissenting voice.

FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 16.

The excitement here on war matters is deep and prevailing. In ordinary times a movement like SHERMAN'S would command general interest and attention. But it is entirely overshadowed by the grander movements in the East. People no longer sneer at the Army of the Potomac. It has nobly vindicated itself, and stands before the world purged of the obloquy cast upon it, in consequence of its misfortunes under unfortunate leaders.

The filling up of the ranks of the one hundred days' men is proceeding quite rapidly; but the enlistments do not come up to expectation. Business is too good and money is made too fast just now, and men do not like to go into military service under such circumstances. The 20,000, however, will doubtless be forthcoming this week.

The Union majority in LOVEJOY'S district is not far from 5,000. This is a good indication for the Fall campaign.

I continue my notes about matters at Cairo and vicinity. Every fresh proof that reaches us but confirms, or rather adds to, the Fort Pillow tragedy. The story of men being buried alive, and some escaping from their graves, will hardly be credited. But the fact has been established beyond cavil. One negro soldier says that he was thrown into a pit with many others—some dead, some alive. He was at the top, and dug his way out. While in there, he felt the live ones under him moving and trying to get out. He was severely wounded, and fainted on getting out, and was so found. He will recover. A child, eight years old, in the hospital at Mound City, had all the fingers of one hand cut off while holding it up to protect his head from a rebel sword. He is also severely cut in the head, body and arms. There is a woman there with both legs broken, and others in every condition of mutilation.

It is established, also, beyond question, that this massacre was premeditated. The purpose was openly avowed by rebel officers in command. Threats of indiscriminate murder were made at Paducah, and at Columbus the slaughter of all colored troops was threatened, unless a surrender was made when summoned. These came from Generals in writing, and are now in our possession. Verbal threats of the same import were also freely made. Fort Pillow was taken, and these threats were made fearful realities. Paducah and Columbus were saved from a like horror by the galantry of the garrisons.

WHY FORREST REMAINED SO LONG IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

The public, particularly at the East, have been puzzled to know why Gen. FORREST was permitted to remain so long unmolested in Western Kentucky. There are two reasons, at least, for this. The first is, that while his force consisted of 6,500 cavalry and mounted infantry, the whole National force in the district of Cairo, after the surrender of Union City, was but 1,850 men—of whom 1,200 were newly recruited blacks. The second reason, and a controlling one, is that Gen. SHERMAN telegraphed, on the 23d of March, that he was willing FORREST should remain in that neighborhood, if the people did not manifest more friendship for the Union cause. On the 13th of April he expressed a desire that FORREST should prolong his visit until certain measures then in progress could be accomplished; that the troops arriving at Cairo might temporarily reinforce Columbus and Paducah, but should be held ready to come up the Tennessee. He adds: "One object that FORREST has is to induce us to divert this detachment, and prevent our concentrating in this quarter." This disposes of the whole matter. Gen. BRAYMAN had no force adequate, of the right arm, to pursue FORREST—Gen. SHERMAN had more important business in hand.

TRADE WITH WESTERN KENTUCKY.

Western Kentucky, as is well known, is largely rebel. The people across the Ohio, in Illinois, and across the Mississippi, in Missouri, are largely disloyal. In all our cities—Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati—there are plenty of merchants who have no scruples in selling goods, contraband of war, which they know are destined for the rebels. Under the trade regulations heretofore in force these goods passed almost unmolested into Kentucky. And, besides, by smuggling and by the connivance of Federal officers, there was no limit to the supply which the rebels could obtain. A single fact under each head will give some idea of the extent of this business. During the time FORREST occupied Western Kentucky, over one thousand boats were destroyed to prevent their falling into his hands, for the purpose of ferrying his army over. These were used, to a great extent, in smuggling. J. H. WILLIAMS, Provost-Marshal at Columbus, went from Chicago, not many months ago—perhaps a year—and $500 would have covered the value of his possessions. A short time before his arrest he was in this city, and deposited over $30,000 in greenbacks in our banks, and boasted of being worth $100,000. No one will suppose that this was the legitimate proceeds of his office, or any other honest business. The Commandant at Cairo is in possession of intercepted correspondence, which goes to show that a trader at Paducah, who professes to be loyal and has taken the oath, gets permits to send out supplies, several wagons at a time, and that his partner received them within the rebel lines under permits from FORREST. Professed loyal men and open enemies thus combine, and the rebel army gets the benefit. And this practice has been carried on along the Ohio and Mississippi for a distance of one hundred miles, with a disloyal population on either side. The rebels in this quarter have had no need of blockade-runners to obtain supplies. In view of this state of things, the order of Gen. BRAYMAN suspending trade was demanded, and could operate only to the injury of the rebel army and their purveyors, while it might, at the same time, inconvenience some Union people.

REBEL TREACHERY—ABUSE OF FLAGS OF TRUCE.

It has been established by official reports, that at Columbus, Paducah, Union City, and Fort Pillow, the rebels moved troops, placed batteries, formed new lines, robbed stores and private houses, stole horses and other property, while protected by flags of truce. The testimony of J. W. MCCORD and MRS. H. HAMMOND establishes another fact, to wit: that at Paducah the rebels forced five women, of whom MRS. HAMMOND was one, nurses in the hospital, out in front of their lines, and kept them there for an hour, thus preventing our men from firing.

DISLOYALTY IN ILLINOIS.

It has been known since the commencement of the war, that in many localities in Southern Illinois, there was as intense disloyalty as in any of the rebel States proper. Whole companies have enlisted and entered the Confederate service. Only last week there was a serious disturbance at Vandalia and, at last accounts, deserters and others of the disloyal element were gathering in the woods, either for a raid upon the Union men, or for resistance to the Federal officers. Soon after FORREST'S attempt upon Paducah, rockets were thrown up one night from the Kentucky shore. They were answered by a flight of rockets from the woods, back of Mound City. Gen. BRAYMAN having at Cairo some fifty experienced bushwhackers, a part of the garrison of Union City, which had escaped, sent them up to see what was going on. They discovered a rebel camp in the woods, which they attacked, killing two and wounding some others. One of the prisoners reported an officer from FORREST'S army was mustering and drilling them. About the same time a trading boat was discovered on the Illinois shore, which was being used as a rebel recruiting station.

THE TURF.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Newmarket First Spring Meeting.

The advent of the first Spring meeting at the great English racing metropolis and headquarters of the English Jockey Club is always regarded with deep interest by the sporting gentlemen of England, and those who in other lands desire

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest advices from the Army of the Potomac represent everything quiet on Friday, though it was not improbable that the movements in progress on Friday and Saturday would soon produce very important results. Our loss during the rebel attack on our communications on Thursday amounts to about eleven hundred. Rebel dead and wounded to the number of twelve hundred and fifty fell into our hands, beside four hundred and fifty prisoners, who have been brought to Washington.

From Gen. BUTLER'S army there is intelligence through a dispatch from Secretary STANTON up to Friday night, that there had been hard fighting all that day, the rebels endeavoring to close in on our lines, but BUTLER says, "We shall hold on." He announces the capture of the rebel Gen. WALKER, of Texas. We print very full particulars of Gen. KAUTZ'S last cavalry expedition, during which he destroyed portions of four different railroads, and inflicted considerable injury by burning depots, supplies, &c. He traversed five or six of the most populous counties of Southern Virginia, and brought his command safely back, with slight loss. But the damage done, we apprehend, will soon be repaired, as in no case do we learn that any bridges were burned, they being generally strongly guarded. The other damage the rebels will soon repair.

From Gen. SHERMAN there is news that he had secured, at Kingston, two bridges and one ford across the Etowah River, that the railroad and telegraph were in working order, and that he would stop two days to replenish supplies and fit up. At Rome seven fine foundries and machine shops had fallen into our hands, besides considerable quantities of provisions. We print, on another page, a very full account of the entire movement, and all the fighting from Ringgold down to Resaca.

Gen. KILPATRICK, in a dispatch to his family at Buttermilk Falls, N. Y., says that although his wounds are slight, they will compel him to give up his command, and he is therefore on his way home. He was wounded near Summerville, Ga., while leading a cavalry charge in the rear of JOHNSTON'S army.

The Captain of the captured blockade-runner *Greyhound*, which reached Boston on Thursday afternoon, escaped during the excitement incident to her arrival. The ship was surrounded by boats from the shore, and there being little or no lookout kept, the captured Captain availed himself of the neglect, and got ashore, dodging his captors.

Gen. HOOKER it seems was not wounded in the recent battles at and near Resaca. The sufferer was Brig.-Gen. HARKER.

CONGRESS.

The Senate had a short session yesterday. The credentials of Mr. FISHBACK, the newly elected Senator from Arkansas, were presented, and their reference postponed. The details of the Pacific Railroad Bill were discussed, when the Senate went into Executive session and afterward adjourned.

The House was not in session.

GENERAL NEWS.

PETER A. PARVEW, a clerk in the office of Adams' Express Company, was arrested yesterday, under the direction of Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, on three complaints of larceny, in which the accused is charged with having stolen, within the last few months, the aggregate sum of $2,500 in money and United States Bonds, from that Company. PARVEW was taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Toombs, where he pleaded guilty to one of the charges, and he was thereupon committed without bail.

In the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORN, WM. H. CLEARY, Third Mate of the ship *Emily Farnham*, was brought up for examination. Prisoner is charged with murder on the high seas, in causing the death of a seaman named VICTOR, one of the crew of that vessel. The accusation was denied, and the case will be heard on Monday next. ROBT. N. WAITE and G. M. CURTIS appeared for the accused.

A letter from Plymouth, written to a friend by Ex-President PIERCE, from the house where Mr. HAWTHORNE died, thus speaks of the deceased: "He lies upon his side—his position so perfectly natural and easy—his eyes closed—that it is difficult to realize, while looking upon his noble face, that this is death. He must have passed from natural slumber to that from which there is no waking, without the slightest movement."

Orders being received from Washington rescinding those directing the suppression of the *World* and the *Journal of Commerce*, Gen. DIX yesterday morning withdrew the military guard from their offices. Business was resumed, and both papers will appear to-morrow.

Yesterday Judge NELSON charged the jury in the case of KOHNSTAMM, indicted for defrauding the Government. The jury were out but a short time, returning with a verdict of guilty. There are forty-six indictments against him on which he is yet to be tried.

The ladies of the Methodist Union report that they have collected over $8,000 in money, and over $5,000 in goods for the purposes of the Metropolitan Fair.

Rev. Dr. BARNARD, formerly President of the Mississippi University, has been elected to the Presidency of Columbia College in place of Dr. KING, who has resigned.

One of DUPONT'S powder-mills at Wilmington, Delaware, exploded on Tuesday afternoon, killing seven men and injuring three others.

The Buffalo branch of the United States Sanitary Commission has received $500, through Bishop TIMON, as a donation from the Pope.

Breadstuffs were quiet and depressed on Saturday. Provisions were in lively demand. Pork advanced materially. Whisky, Tallow, Hay, Petroleum, Leather, Sugars and Tobacco, were in fair demand and firm. Cotton was in request and buoyant. Freights were somewhat brisker, with 608 vessels of all classes in port.

A THREE-CENT CURRENCY.—The public generally will hear with great satisfaction, as the pickel-hoarders will doubtless hear with dismay, that there is a probability of the early issue of a three-cent postage currency. This relief, so simple, inexpensive and effectual, has been advocated by us so repeatedly, that it is no little gratification to find that the appeal is to be attended with practical results. The new provision for fractional exchanges will be an unspeakable benefit to the large class of small householders, who are now subjected to every sort of inconvenience, imposition and loss by the unconscionable greed of the traders they have to deal with. Many of these traders are known to be regular and persistent speculators in nickel; hoarding what they get for sale to petty brokers, and issuing to their customers, in place of lawful change, their dirty pasteboard cards—alike in defiance of common honesty and the laws of the country.

Mr. CHASE, then, in making the proposed provision, will earn the benisons of hundreds of thousands of the poorer class of citizens, and at the same time mete out a proper reward to nickel-hoarders of every degree.

The Great Battles—The Wounded Soldiers.

There are, we hope, but few people in any part of the country who are not stirred to the inmost depths of their souls by what is now passing in Virginia. Whether we consider the number of the men engaged, or the obstinacy of the fighting, or the magnitude and importance of the stake, there has been nothing in the history of modern war to equal it, and there has been nothing except the campaign which resulted in the abdication at Fontainbleau that at all approaches it.

It seems now pretty certain that GRANT will have to fight his way mile by mile to Richmond, leaving the road strewed with dead and sick and wounded; and though the preparations of the Government for the care and relief of the disabled have been with a liberality and efficiency such as has never before been witnessed, it is by no means likely that they will be equal to the demands upon them, should the struggle be marked for many days more by its opening intensity. The wounded are accumulating at a prodigious rate, and we are every day farther and farther from our base. It is safe to say, therefore, that before our army reaches Richmond it will leave behind it great numbers of sufferers, to whom it will be impossible for the Medical Department to pay proper attention. Those, therefore, to whom this march of GRANT'S is something far nobler and better than a match to bet on, like a horse-race or a cock-fight, ought to be up and doing for the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. Supplies ought to be poured into them from all parts of the country.

We understand that the total receipts of the Sanitary Commission in money, from the whole of the late fairs, will reach about two millions of dollars, while, we suppose as a consequence of the fairs, receipts in goods have fallen off by precisely that amount. People fancy it is so rich, that goods have nearly ceased to come in; so that it is, in reality, worse off than it was last year. It has to purchase nearly everything it distributes at high rates, instead of receiving it from the country. This is rapidly absorbing its ready money, leaving it nothing with which to extend its operations, or even to keep up those branches of its organization not immediately connected with the work of relief, such as the "Soldiers' Homes," "Hospital Directory," &c. Those who talk so glibly of the Medical Department supplying everything that is necessary, and voluntary aid being superfluous, can hardly have much knowledge of the scenes which follow one or two battles on a great scale occurring in rapid succession. If there were ten times as many surgeons at the command of the Government as it has, and fifty times as much supplies, thousands of wounded would still lie on the field for days after every fight, perishing by inches of hunger and exposure and exhaustion. And though the country were to do for the Sanitary Commission ten times as much as it has ever done, and the Commission were to use its means with all possible industry, zeal and skill, a vast amount of preventible suffering would still occur.

It is well that the public should keep these facts in mind. They are nothing new or peculiar. Medical Departments and Sanitary Commissions are, after all, but palliatives. You can never hope to do, by any organization, all that needs to be done; just as no possible amount of almsgiving would suffice to relieve all the poor. But this, far from being a reason for not giving freely, is a reason for giving all the more. You cannot do all, but you may do much. This is a time when it is most emphatically true that "to labor is to pray." The people at home ought, it seems to us, to give substantial proofs of their heartfelt gratitude to God that, after three years of war, after so many disasters and many disappointments, they have such an army and such a General as those that are now forcing their way to Richmond.

OUR STATE CREDIT ABROAD.—Writing on the 20th of April, in denunciation of the conduct of the State Legislature in repudiating a portion of the interest on the State debt, we said:

"It seems to be imagined in some quarters that this paltry act of repudiation on the part of the State of New-York will have the effect of increasing the foreign demand for United States Stocks, by driving the unfortunate holders of the State debt into converting their stock into national bonds. We predict, on the contrary, that it will have a directly opposite effect. It will seriously injure the National as well as the State credit. The acts of repudiation resorted to by individual States in times past have been used in London and Paris by our enemies as their most formidable and effective weapon in preventing in-vestments in the national funds. During the whole of the first year of the war, the London *Times* raked up the financial history of Pennsylvania and Michigan nearly every week as the strongest argument it could use against all investments in Federal securities, and it served its purpose."

In the London *Times*, of May 4, just received, we find the following:

"The intelligence from America to-day that the State of New-York has resolved, for the future, to pay the interest of its debt in the depreciated Government paper, instead of specie, has created apprehensions among the holders of the Federal Debt that it may ultimately be their fate to meet similar treatment. The Legislature of New-York is composed, it may be presumed, of persons of respectability at least equal to that of the members of Congress at Washington, and as only a few weeks have elapsed since a distinct vote was adopted in the New-York Legislature reaffirming it to be the duty of the State to pay its interest in gold, and this resolution has broken down immediately on a sudden rise in the premium, it is not unnatural that disquiet should be felt on the question as to the financial faith of the Federation, proving, in the long run, superior to that of its leading State. Should any default arise the chief suffering among foreign holders will be experienced in Germany, where, for two or three years past, the Federal bonds have constituted the favorite channel of investment."

All comment on this is unnecessary. But we commend it to the earnest attention of those people who imagine that little follies and absurdities of this kind can do us no harm.

Spain and Peru—The Entering of the Wedge.

The more one reflects on the circumstances attending the outrage perpetrated upon Peru by the agents of Spain, the more reason is there to regard the proceeding, not as an unauthorized act of reprisal on the part of the Spanish Admiral and M. SALAZAR, but as part of a deliberate plan of invasion and subjugation. It was barely six months from the date of the attack on Fort Sumter, and the regular opening of the civil war in this country, when the tripartite treaty of London was signed, by which the Mexican Republic was overthrown and its Government turned into that of an hermaphrodite monarchy, partially self-sustained, but in part also a dependency of a European Power.

Two years more elapse, and Spain, having found that her share in the proposed spoliation of the neighboring Republic would be incommensurate with her labor and her risk, and having meanwhile completely released herself from the alliance with France, proceeds to scour the South American coast for plunder on her own account. And here we may well indulge the reflection, how great and controlling in all the affairs of the continents the United States had become until secession and the consequent civil war incited the external enemies of our institutions to renew their assaults upon those Republics which, being freed from foreign interference, had maintained their independence by the overpowering moral influence of the UNION.

Reverting, however, to the outrage just committed upon the independence of Peru, let us revert to some of the historical facts bearing thereupon.

Spain recognized the independence of Mexico in 1836, but refused similarly to recognize Peru, except upon conditions which were unacceptable to the Government and people of the young Republic. In March last, an agent of Spain appeared in Lima, charged with the settlement of certain claims of Her Catholic Majesty against the Government of Peru; but, presenting himself in a character unknown to diplomacy, and one only recognized in dependencies, (although the Government of Peru would have been justified in refusing to treat with him at all,) he was offered recognition by the sagacious and courteous Foreign Minister of the Republic, as a *confidential* agent of Spain, and it was proposed that negotiations on the ostensible matters of his mission should be proceeded with at once.

After some reflection, the proposal of the Peruvian Foreign Minister to overlook the insult of sending a Colonial agent to treat with an independent power and to receive him in a confidential character, was rejected by M. SALAZAR. That official left Callao in an assumed state of dudgeon on the 12th of April in a Spanish vessel of war, and by a most *singular coincidence* or stroke of fortune, he fell in with Admiral PINZON, commanding the Spanish fleet, on the 14th of the same month. Joining the Admiral's squadron, SALAZAR proceeded at once to the Chincha Islands, and, without the first note of warning, took possession of them in the name of his Sovereign, retaining as hostages a number of the Peruvian officials on duty there. Dispensing with needless circumlocution or delay, the Spanish agent at once proceeded to issue his decrees in relation to the exportation of guano and to the internal governments of the islands.

Looking then, at these naked facts in connection with the haste shown by Spain to become a party in the Mexican treaty with France and England, let us ask: Did the Government of Her Catholic Majesty expect the acceptance of their agent as a commissioner to a colonial dependency? Did they not, on the contrary, know that an independent government could receive no such envoy? And did they not devise their plan of sending such an agent simply to obtain a pretext for the resumption of their claims upon a people long freed from their dominion? What other conclusion is more feasible? All the facts force us, indeed, to the belief that this act of Spain in the Pacific is not only one long predetermined by that Power, on its own special account, but that it is part of a general scheme devised by various European Governments to resume their pretensions upon this continent, and to reassert the Divine right of kings among Republics, which, by the favor of God, have ordained that His voice and His laws shall be interpreted by themselves.

For those who believe with firm unwavering faith that this Republic of ours—dark as is the sky to-day—*shall not* be destroyed, there remains, in view of all of these outside discouragements, the certain assurance that the day is not distant when the Government and the people of the United States will say to Europe in tones which shall reverberate from Old Castile to new Peru: "*Thus far shalt thou go and no farther.*" As sure as it is the present mission of the National Government to assert its supremacy within every portion of its own territory, so surely will it yet be its mission to guarantee to its sister Republics that freedom from foreign interference and lawless outrage which it was its high prerogative to guarantee to them before the task of overthrowing domestic rebellion had monopolized so large a share of the resources and energies of the nation.

Peru, if unequal to a prolonged struggle, single-handed, (should her resubjugation be part of the scheme of her invaders) will prove herself a match for her spoilers, long enough, we trust, to permit of a solution of the broader question of how far this new European plan of reinvasion shall be carried—or whether it shall not be yet repelled upon the threshold, and its authors forced to retreat at an uncomputed sacrifice at once of influence and of honor.

Buzfuz and His Friends.

The performances of the persons who are affected with the monomania about Gen. MCCLELLAN have, during the last fortnight, been very curious subjects of contemplation. Before Lieut.-Gen. GRANT had begun his movements, they got up a report that he had solemnly applied to the President to give Gen. MCCLELLAN a command, and upon this little fiction—for we need hardly say it is pure fiction—their organ in this City based an elaborate article, showing the necessity of giving the said Gen. MCCLELLAN what he wanted, in order that in case GRANT was defeated, MCCLELLAN might be able "to certify" that it was not GRANT'S fault, but that of the mud, the rivers, or something. GRANT was to fight the battles, and MCCLELLAN was to invent the excuses. The writer gravely assured us that nothing short of a manifesto, under Little Mac's sign manual, would satisfy the Copperhead public that if GRANT were defeated, he was defeated *en règle*. Now, we have no doubt whatever, that it would have been very agreeable to Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN to be in a position in which he could again get up a wrangle with Mr. STANTON, and lecture Mr. LINCOLN upon his policy; but we believe Gen. GRANT considers himself as well able to concoct his own excuses as to fight his own battles; so this superb suggestion never bore fruit.

For a few days there was silence. Things went badly, in a Copperhead sense, in the army, or in other words, LEE was getting the worst of it. But after that tremendous Tuesday on which we were repulsed, the sky began to look brighter. GRANT'S declaration that he "would fight it out *on this line*, if it took all Summer," was seized on, and pronounced ominous and full of meaning. In reality, it was simply a brush of pluck and determination from an honest soul, who knew what he and his army could do, and was determined to do it, come what might. But the Copperhead organ saw a deeper sense than this in it. According to him, when GRANT spoke of "*this* line," he meant that if he had been left to himself, he would have fought on another line—and we need hardly say what that line was—the Peninsular line, of course. There have been few things in the way of interpretation better than this, since Sergeant Buzfuz exposed Mr. Pickwick's knavery in ordering "chops and tomatoe sauce." The McClellan fever has addled the brains of numbers of persons of the Copperhead persuasion to such a degree, that they are persuaded to this hour that the only approach to Richmond which can possibly commend itself to any General, is the one on which Gen. MCCLELLAN ignominiously failed; as if his failure was not in itself a warning against it, or as if it had not been shown by MCCLELLAN'S own report, that when he chose it, he knew literally nothing of the nature of the country or the difficulties of the road.

To cap the climax, when the battle was over, and GRANT'S victory could no longer be gainsaid, it was gravely announced that MCCLELLAN having lost only 15,000 men in running away from Richmond to Harrison's Landing, while GRANT lost 40,000 (which he did not) in advancing as far as Spottsylvania Court-house, was proof positive that MCCLELLAN was right, and GRANT wrong; in other words, that we should crush the rebellion faster by letting the enemy drive us on the Peninsula than by driving the enemy on the Rapidan. It appears that one of the many novelties Gen. MCCLELLAN has introduced into modern warfare, is the art of advancing backward.

The Southern doctors discovered, many years ago, a disease amongst the negroes, which they called "drapetomania." Its chief symptoms were a dislike to work for nothing, a want of affection for the overseer, and a strong disposition to run away from the plantation. We think some Northern doctor would do science a service by writing a treatise on the "McClellanomania" of Northern white men—a disease far more obscure in its origin, and displaying far more comical symptoms than any negro malady that has ever appeared.

LIBERALITY OF THE POPE.—His Holiness, the Pope, through His Eminence, Cardinal BARNABO, has given from his private purse the sum of five hundred dollars to alleviate the sufferings of our gallant wounded soldiers. The Bishop of Buffalo, to whom the money was forwarded, has sent it to Mrs. HORATIO SEYMOUR, to be by her given to the Sanitary Commission; and this lady, in acknowledging the gift of the Sovereign Pontiff, thanks him warmly, and adds: "We are deeply touched by such evidences of interest in our present struggle for national life, and the indorsement of this national channel for our charities, which we believe to be the most direct, humane and efficient one through which the good will of a Christian people can be conveyed to the wounded patriots in field or hospital."

A letter from His Holiness to certain Catholic dignitaries in the North and in the South, written two years ago, was construed as an indorsement of the miserable and destructive doctrines of the Peace faction; and a subsequent letter of the Pontiff to the "Illustrious President JEFF. DAVIS," was by some folks looked upon as in some measure sustaining the claims of that wretched usurper; but now, as Mrs. SEYMOUR neatly puts it, we have an "evidence of His Holiness' interest in our present struggle for national life," and we suppose the Pope may be set down as a good Union man.

The Conference Concerning Denmark.

We have just received intelligence that an armistice has been concluded between the Danes and the Allies. The nature of its conditions is not mentioned—we are not told whether the blockade of the German ports is to be raised, or whether Jutland is to be evacuated, but if the main fact is correct, the belligerents have removed one great stumbling-block out of the way of the diplomats. This assistance was rendered most seasonably, for at its second sitting the Conference accomplished as little as at its first, and the general impression in London was that it could effect nothing, and would soon come to an untimely end.

Though the question of the armistice, however, has been set at rest, the difficulties still remaining seem amply sufficient to keep the Conference in a state of paralysis. How the integrity of the Danish monarchy is to be reconciled with the independence of the Duchies, and how the prerogatives of the Danish King and those of the sovereign of Schleswig-Holstein are to be prevented from clashing, are certainly problems whose solution will test the tact of the assembled plenipotentiaries. To uphold the integrity of Denmark by retaining the Duchies in a state of dependence on her, or to establish the autonomy of the Duchies by severing them from Denmark, and forming them into an independent state, are doubtless questions which could be easily disposed of. But to combine the union of both with the integrity of the one and the autonomy of the other, will, we fear, prove a diplomatic Gordian knot, which the rival advocates have not wit enough to untie.

The two things are in fact incompatible, and cannot be reconciled, so that on this fundamental point, either the Western Powers must yield to Germany, or Germany must succumb to the Western Powers. But at the International Council board, the friends of Denmark labor under a serious disadvantage. The representatives of Germany are ardent in support of the cause of the Duchies, and pledged to act in concert, while, on the contrary, the Anglo-Gallic representatives are neither ardent nor unanimous. Notwithstanding the vaunted success of Lord CLARENDON'S mission to the French Emperor, it is very apparent that the *entente cordiale* is no longer a reality. Whether NAPOLEON wishes to humiliate England because of her contumacy about the General Congress, or whether his aim is to weaken her by involving her in war with the German Powers, or whether he desires to give those Powers an opportunity of establishing a precedent on the Eider which he means to turn to account hereafter on the Rhine—is uncertain. But, whatever his object or his motive, one thing is certain, that he is not coöperating honestly with England in this London Conference, and the conviction that he is not, evidently renders the representatives of Germany more audacious, and those of England more impotent. One word of menace from the French Emperor—the slightest indication, on his part, that Denmark should have justice, or Germany war—would dissipate all difficulties, and make the work of the conference easy of execution; but as long as NAPOLEON maintains a position of frigid neutrality, and is careful to have it understood that England need not expect other than diplomatic support from him, what can she, standing alone, effect in behalf of Denmark?

But the British Court, strange to say, is arrayed against the British Cabinet, and whilst the latter is struggling to obtain terms for King CHRISTIAN, VICTORIA sides with the Germans, entertains the great opponent of the Danes at Osborne, and sends her second son on a visit to Berlin. This is assuredly an extraordinary course for the Queen to pursue. The English are doubtless a very patient and loyal people, and hold their reigning sovereign in great respect, but in this democratic age persistence in such a course might both destroy her own popularity, and endanger the throne of her successor.

Obstructed thus on all sides, and receiving effective support from none, England can accomplish nothing by diplomacy. In prolonging the existence of the conference, she merely makes her own impotence apparent.

CONVICTION OF KOHNSTAMM.—The trial of SALOMON KOHNSTAMM, for presenting a fals bill against the Government, was brought to a close late yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the conviction of the accused. The case has excited great interest, from the standing which KOHNSTAMM has had in the community and the court-room has been crowded every day since the commencement of the trial on Monday last. It will be recollected that the accused was arrested more than a year ago, on account of these fraudulent claims, in which, it was said, he had been largely engaged. He was sent to Fort Lafayette, and, after remaining some time there, was transferred to the Old Capitol Prison at Washington. After being confined there some time, he was released, and these proceedings were commenced against him. Forty-seven indictments were found against him last June. The Government elected to try him on this one, and, after several postponements of the case, succeeded in bringing it to trial, and were successful in procuring his conviction. The punishment affixed to the offence is imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not exceeding ten years.

A HIGH-TONED COMMUNITY.—We may gather some notion of the high tone of the rebel society in Liverpool from an incident related by Lord RUSSELL in his late speech, in answer to Lord DERBY, on "the Laird rams." Referring to the escape of the "290," and the complicity of the LAIRDS in that affair, Lord RUSSELL says:

"In what character did the vessel go out? Did she go as a man-of-war completely equipped? No She went out seemingly on a trial trip, with *ladies and gentlemen on board, for the purpose of deception*. These ladies and gentlemen bring the relatives and friends of the builders."

The trick thus resorted to, Lord RUSSELL says, has been the subject of boast on the part of rebel naval officers—a fact that shows the tone which distinguishes the society in which the rebels and rebel sympathizers move at their British headquarters. To escape the odium of disobeying the QUEEN'S Proclamation; to avoid the penalty of violating the law, and to secure his ill-gotten plunder, LAIRD uses the ladies of his own family to practice deception on the British Sovereign and the British people, and to mark their appreciation of such high-toned behavior, rebel agents proclaim and boast of the "ruse" through the press.

The Insurrection in Algeria.

The Arabs of the Sahara are again in rebellion against France, and threaten to give NAPOLEON something else to do than setting up thrones for scions of the House of Hapsburg. This unexpected uprising of the native tribes is accounted for in two ways. Those who would not have it ascribed to French insolence, or oppression, maintain that it is a mere outburst of religious fanaticism, the effect of an old prediction which assured the Faithful that, in the year 1864, they were destined to expel the Giaours, and to recover their independence. Others, who are less prejudiced against the Arabs, less disposed to yell French misdeeds, and more entitled to credit, affirm that the original cause of the insurrection was an insult offered by a French official to one of the most veperated of the native chiefs.

SI-SELIMAN-BEN-HAMZA, the chief in question, was the Bash-Agha of the Oulad-Sidi-Scheikh tribe, which tribe has always exercised political authority over the inferior tribes, and been regarded by them as sacred, because of its reputed descent from the prophet. The indignity offered to the head of this powerful tribe was deemed an insult to all true believers, and so the children of the desert renounced their allegiance, refused to pay the accustomed taxes, and rushed to arms to exact vengeance, under the leadership of the offended chief. Meantime the French Colonel, (BEAUPRETRE,) with a force of over 600 infantry, and a considerable body of cavalry, advanced against the insurgents, and on the evening of the 7th ultimo, he encamped for the night, not dreaming of the Arabs being near. They, too, however, had been making progress in the direction of their foes, and on hearing that the French were at hand, they hastened forward, determined to surprise them. It was early morning when the Algerines reached BEAUPRETRE'S encampment, and the sleeping soldiers were first aroused to a sense of their desperate situation by the fierce onset and savage shouts of their assailants. The cry of "To arms" resounded on all sides, and a struggle, which lasted for seven hours, commenced. The result was disastrous for the French. Their commander was slain, their infantry cut to pieces, and their cavalry owed their escape from a similar fate to the fleetness of their horses. This victory will bring to the native standard the whole fighting population of the desert, and a great effort will be made, on the part of the natives, to free their country from the presence of the intruders. His French Majesty will, in fact, have to wage such a war against the Algerine Arabs as England is waging now against the New Zealanders; and, if he would crush them, and maintain supremacy in his African dependency, he must do so with European soldiers, for the native troops in the French service are already deserting, and cannot be relied on.

What will specially tend to fan the flame of this revolt, and to render it formidable, is the inadequate idea which the people at the Tuileries have formed of its importance, and the inadequate means which they are employing for its suppression—two regiments of the line, and a battalion of chasseurs, being deemed sufficient, with the force now in the province. The ignorance of the Imperial Government as to the true nature of the Arab insurrection is not, however, so very surprising, since Marshal PELISSIER himself, the Governor-General of Algeria, who is on the spot, and who ought to be informed, appears to have been just as much in the dark about the matter as are his principals in Paris. On dispatching that ill-fated force under BEAUPRETRE, to oppose the rebels, his Excellency addressed a magniloquent proclamation to the Arabs, in which, to give them an idea of how resolved France was to maintain her authority, he announced to them that troops were already on the march, and that the insurrection would be speedily suppressed. Yet these identical troops, who, in the estimation of the Governor-General, were able to crush the revolt at a blow, were almost annihilated in their first encounter with the despised Arabs. This disaster has probably opened the eyes of the Marshal, and made him sensible of his error; but, lest he should experience such another defeat at the hands of his adversaries, he had best lose no time in enlightening the Emperor touching the nature of the revolt.

The Great Eastern and the Atlantic Cable.

We are authorized by Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD to state that the announcement which has appeared in print, that the steamship *Great Eastern* has been sold to the French Government, is untrue. The *Great Eastern* was sold by auction for £25,000, her purchasers being Messrs. GOOCH, BARNES, BRASSEY and others, who have formed a company under the title of the "Great Ship Company." This Company have chartered her to lay the Atlantic cable before the 31st of December, 1865, and if the cable is successfully laid, they are to receive £50,000 in shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Soon after the purchase of the *Great Eastern*, her present owners were addressed by a French firm, as to what terms she could be purchased for by the French Government. The response was that, after the Atlantic cable was laid, the steamer could be purchased for £25,000, since when nothing further had been received from the French Government at the time Mr. FIELD left England.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 17.

There was five showers last evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 18.

At the municipal election yesterday, the People's Union ticket was carried by a large majority.

Robbery.

DANBURY, Conn., Saturday, May 21.

The depot of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad in this place was entered last night by removing a panel of the door. The safe was blown open and robbed of about $600.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Armistice—The Rupture Between Emile Ollivier and his Party—The Affair of M. Armand.

PARIS, Friday, May 6, 1864.

The great question all the week has been the fate of the armistice proposed at the London Conference. At this present writing it seems to be all up a tree. The Conference stands adjourned till Monday, without any armistice being agreed to, and it is extremely doubtful whether any good will be done then. There seems to be a want of good faith in almost all the Powers concerned, and there are no elements of an understanding between them. Austria and England are playing a game of brag, the former threatening to send her fleet to the Baltic, and the latter making a naval demonstration to prevent her. Of course, Austria will not go if she thinks England is in earnest, because the English Navy would not desire better fun than to capture or destroy the Austrian ships. A war on land would not suit the small English army, and it is doubtful how far the country would support the Government in the sacrifices necessary for such an enterprise. But a naval fight with Austria would be very well within English means, and the temptation to make short work with the vessels that have ventured into the northern seas is very great. Many people think that Austria, presuming too far upon Queen Victoria's well-known bearing to the German cause, has sent her fleet into a trap. However, all is very uncertain, and come what may, there are many who believe that England will never fight. The fall at the Paris Bourse and the London Stock Exchange may well be accounted for, by the rise in the rate of discount, without recurring to political motives. The unexpected news that the Danes had evacuated Fredericia, after having shortly before sworn to defend it to the last extremity, reached Paris on April 30. I am disposed, however, to think that this step was a clever dodge. The Germans had proposed to abandon Jutland if Denmark would give up the Isle of Alsen. But the Danes calculate that when the treaty of peace comes, all Jutland, being a part of Denmark proper, will be surely restored; whereas, if the Germans once got Alsen, which at the time belonged to Schleswig, they would be very likely allowed to keep it.

The great domestic news of the last week is the final rupture between EMILE OLLIVIER and his party. OLLIVIER was for six years the leader of the opposition, which consisted of the now historical number of "five," and was never on any occasion divided. He had the misfortune, about a year ago, to lose his wife, a very beautiful and accomplished woman, (the illegitimate daughter of LISZT, the German pianoforte player, and a great French lady, the Countess D'AGOBERT.) She was a sounder, or, at least, a more staunch Republican than her husband; and, it is believed, that wanting her to keep him up to the mark, his faith in the cause has long been getting weaker, and that a conscious sense of talent and eloquence, combined with the pressure of narrow circumstances, has rendered him a prey to the temptations of place under the Imperial Government. He is now deserted by all his old friends, except one, (a nonentity named DANNON,) and JULES FAVRE, has openly quarreled with him.

The debate on the budget began to-day, and M. THIERS has made a great speech.

The extraordinary affair of M. ARMAND, the rich merchant of Montpellier, tried lately at Aix for the murder of his servant, acquitted by the jury, but found guilty by the court on the same state of facts, and decreed to pay 20,000 francs for an "involuntary" assault—came on to-day in the Court of Cassation. Judgment will be given to-morrow, and you will probably find the result in the telegrams of the English journals by this mail. Public opinion, and that of all legal men, says that the judgment of the court was in conflict with that of the jury, and must be crushed on that account.

I shall send you next week the result of an extraordinary trial for poisoning by digitalis, which creates great excitement in the Faubourg St. Germain—the accused being a medical man and a nobleman.

It is generally admitted that the present Fine Arts Exhibition contains fewer works of high interest than any *salon* for many years past. The department of landscape painting is the one in which French artists seem to be making most progress; in all other branches there is a marked decadence. The grand *salon*, which is poor beyond description, contains two landscapes of different schools, which are worth attention as representative pictures. One by COROT, (No. 442) is said by his admirers to be above criticism; but the public, whose verdict is never to be despised, object that he makes no difference between the gray color of his water and mist, and that of the leaves of his trees. The perspective of his background is wonderful, but the trees in his foreground do not look like trees at all. Close by (No. 1,682) is a view of "Cottages Under Trees," by THEODORE ROUSSEAU, which, though I do not happen to be enchanted with it myself, is pointed to by good judges as a fine specimen of the more realistic school of rural painting. The best picture far and away in the great room is No. 912, by the well-known artist, whose works engrave so well, M. HAMON. The title is "Aurora." The goddess is represented on tiptoe, drinking dew out of a harebell. This picture combines with the characteristic qualities of the artist, who is an imitator of the ancient Greeks, less hardness and warmer coloring than in most of his former productions. WINTERHALTER, whose portraits of the Empress obtained celebrity some years ago, is now getting careless. His "Prince Imperial" and "Empress" are this year very sketchy things indeed, which ought never to have been exhibited. The principal picture in the room—not in point of size, for it is only a foot square, nor in point of merit—for, as I have said, I esteem HAMON's as the first—but in point of money value and the position in which it is hung—is that of MEISSONIER, (No. 1,328,) "The Emperor at Solferino." This work was to have been exhibited last year, but M. MEISSONNIER, being anxious to give it every possible finishing touch, was not ready in time, and the committee having laid down a general rule, very properly refused to make an exception in his favor. He was offended; but as the picture is now the Emperor's property, the artist's anger does not prevent the exhibition of his performance. The Emperor gave an order to M. MEISSONNIER to paint this picture for 50,000 francs, and there is no question but that he lost a great deal of money by fulfilling the Imperial command. MEISSONNIER's miniature pictures bring higher prices than any modern artist can get, and in the six months which he devoted to the completion of this *chef d'œuvre*, he might certainly have gained double the money. After all, I am greatly disposed to think that as a battle piece, the thing is a failure. Nothing can be more wonderfully correct than each individual horse, each individual pair of red breeches, and each individual nail in the turned-up shoes of dead soldiers. As a specimen of minute Dutch painting, this last production of M. MEISSONNIER's talent may take rank with anything that the best old collections can show. But it requires a telescope to see these beauties, and the general effect of the painting is not striking and does not tell any palpable story; and the intelligent spectator is apt to ask, with a feeling of disappointment, whether he is not looking at the result of great talent misapplied.

Immediately above M. MEISSONNIER's work is an "Episode of the War in Mexico," (No. 997,) a remarkable picture by M. JAMES LANGE, a pupil of the late HORACE VERNET. Contrary to the habit of French battle painters, who always represent the enemy panic stricken and the French easily victorious, a Mexican guerrilla, on a splendid white charger, is here the hero of the canvas, and, though flying, seems to be bidding confident defiance to a whole battalion of French cavalry. The exhibition this year will only last six weeks, and such of your readers as may be leaving New-York for Paris when this notice shall appear, will arrive barely in time to have a look at it. For their benefit I point out the three paintings, which, out of a vast mass of mediocrity, are the most remarkable. These are M. MEISSONNIER's "Solferino," above mentioned; M. GEROME's "Almée," (No. 794,) and M. COMPTE's "Eleonore d Este," (No. 451.) GEROME's "Almée" adds laurels to the unrivalled author of "Phryne before the Areopagus," the "Augurs," and "Ave Cæsar Imperator." It is equal to his best productions. The subject not altogether pleasing is that of an Egyptian girl performing a rather lascivious dance in the presence of men dressed in various national costumes. The French expression Aimée means a dancing girl. The finish of this piece is marvelious and the whole treatment is original in the highest degree. A hundred years hence this picture will be worth more money than any other in the Exhibition. M. COMPTE's painting represents ELEANORE D' ESTE, the widow of FRANCIS DE LORRAINE, Duke DE GUISE, making her son HENRY DE GUISE, afterwards surnamed BALAFRE, swear to avenge the death of his father who was assassinated before Orleans by POLTROT DE MERE, on February 24, 1563. A meritorious American artist, Mr. MAY, who has acquired the right to put "exempt" upon his pictures to signify that the jury cannot exclude them, has a powerfully painted portrait of your Minister, Mr. DAYTON. I shall close this notice by telling you that the French critics laud to the skies as the "coming man" among artists M. GUSTAVE MOREAU, a name hitherto unknown. He exhibits (No. 1388) a thing called "Œdipus and the Sphinx," which, in my opinion, is a wretched imitation of that peculiar kind of ugliness to be found in MONTEGAN and other pre-Raphaelite painters. I must not forget, however, to say that M. FAGNANI, an Italian artist, who has just arrived in Europe in the *Persia*, after a most successful visit to New-York, has a capital portrait of Mr. BUCHANAN, (No. 669,) late United States Minister in Denmark. Mr. BUCHANAN, though a Secessionist, has chosen to be painted in his old diplomatic uniform.

The mortal remains of the great composer MEYERBEER were removed from Paris to-day, on their way to Berlin, with extraordinary pomp and ceremony. The pall-bearers who accompanied the coffin to the railway station were Count DE GOLTZ, Prussian Ambassador; Count BACIOCHI, the Emperor's Chamberlain; EMILE PERIN, Manager of the Opera; M. AUBER, the illustrious comrade of the deceased, and some members of the institute. Funereal orations were pronounced at the station before the special train left.

PARISIAN.

The National Union Convention.

LETTER FROM MR. C. W. WEBSTER.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Tuesday, May 17, 1864.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman National Union Committee:

SIR: I have received a circular letter addressed to the National Executive Committee of the Union and Republican parties, signed by a number of distinguished gentlemen, and to which I am requested to add my name, urging the postponement of the National Convention which has been called to meet at Baltimore on the 7th of June next.

As I do not "concur in the belief that prudential policy requires a postponement of the National Convention until September" next, I cannot join in petitioning for such postponement. While I have great respect for the gentlemen whose names are printed with the printed petition or circular, I am compelled to dissent entirely from the reasons given by them for their action.

The petition says, first:

"The undersigned, friends of the Government and supporters of the present Administration, respectfully suggest to you the propriety of reconsidering your recent action, calling a convention of the Union and Republican parties at Baltimore, on the 7th day of June next, to nominate," &c.

I believe these gentlemen are friends of the Government. But while they say they are supporters of the present *Administration*, I understand they are opposed very strongly to the men who compose it. They are supporters of the present Administration, but not friends to it. I am not only a friend to the Government and a supporter of the Administration, but I am also a friend to the Administration. I am asked to join those who are not the friends of the Administration in asking a postponement of the convention. The reasons given in the circular why I should do this, are entirely unsatisfactory, and convince me that the effort is made for the purpose of defeating the expressed will of a large portion of the people of the country. The circular reads:

"In the opinion of the undersigned, the country is not now in a position to enter into a Presidential contest."

There are two parts to a Presidential contest, one part is in fixing upon a candidate, and the other the struggle to elect that candidate. The contest has already begun. It began months ago in assaults upon and support of the present incumbent. This part of the contest already has exhibited strange heat and acrimony. It cannot be supposed that to lengthen the controversy over the manufacture of a candidate can lessen the violence or acrimony of those engaged in it, or that an increased strife and bitterness can increase the chances of harmony in the struggle for election. On the contrary, all political experience has showed that greater and more mischievous divisions are likely to arise, which may permanently divide our friends and throw the Administration into the hands, not only of the opponents of the Administration and the men who compose it, but opposed to the maintenance of the Government by a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The circular says: "It is very important that all parties friendly to the Government shall be united in support of a single candidate, and that when a selection shall be made it shall be acquiesced in by all loyal sections of the country, and by all branches of the loyal party. It is equally clear that such unanimity cannot at present be obtained, and it is now believed that it can be reached as easily as the day named by you for the National Convention." It cannot be denied that it is most desirable that all parties should be united to support a single candidate, but prolonging a controversy over a candidate will not increase the chances of such unity. There never was a time in the history of politics of this country, when all parties, or all the members of any party were united upon a candidate before a convention. A convention alone can settle the controversy about candidates, and as a general rule, the quicker that is done the better. In the present case it is more than ever desirable that such a controversy should be settled by the convention at once, because continued embittered divisions of a party upon candidates may overthrow the party altogether. To say that the country is not now in a position to enter into a Presidential contest, when the people have already begun it, and when that contest is certain to continue, and when the strength of all Union men should be thrown against the common political enemies of the Government, and not wasted and exhausted in bickerings and quarrels amongst themselves, is not only ridiculous but inexcusable.

The circular letter accompanying the petition, says: "As far as we can learn, the desire is quite general that the convention should be postponed." I certainly cannot know what means the gentlemen who originated this movement may have had of learning the general desire. It certainly was not learned from the National Committee, for they called the convention for the 7th of June next. California, Oregon, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and, I believe, all New-England, have spoken with but one voice on the subject. They have elected delegates and instructed them what to do. Nine-tenths of the Union members of the Ohio Legislature have also spoken with the same voice, and in no case in any convention of the people, in any State, or district in any State, can be found an expression or resolution favoring the postponement of the convention. The people so far as I can understand it, are a unit on the subject. They have expressed no desire for a postponement of the convention. In a large majority of the States where there is no war, they have elected delegates and announced their candidate. I know there are a good many men, and many good men, who, for reasons of their own, want the convention postponed, but the people who have a right to declare the candidate, because they do the voting which elects a candidate, have not asked and do not want the convention postponed. If it should be now done it would be looked upon as a trick of scheming politicians, or of soured and disappointed men to cheat them out of the candidate they desire to see nominated. For the sake of success it is better for the politicians to do what the people expect than undertake to thwart their will. Never before was there an instance where the popular voice was so clear and unmistakable as in this case. There never was such unanimity among the people in the choice of a candidate before the meeting of a convention, and there probably never will be again. It is dangerous to play with the popular desire. What will become of all the delegates elected? Shall those from Oregon and California make fresh journeys backward and forward, to gratify the whim or caprice of politicians? Everything that is in the power of man to do is now being done, both in the Cabinet and in the field, for the suppression of the rebellion. What man can be found in this country, by delay of the convention, who can select better leaders for our armies than we now have? What contingency can arise where some new, inexperienced man can do better or wiser, or who can judge more correctly of the military and civil necessities of the country? No new man could be found by delay of the convention, who would presume to take GRANT from the command of our victorious armies, or who would presume against the advice of that hero, to prescribe new rules for subduing the rebellion. I know that there is but one voice and but one choice among the masses of the people of a Presidential candidate, and I cannot believe the National Committee will trifle with the almost universal expression from States that already have elected a majority of the delegates to the convention. There is another question involved here, and that is what power the National Committee has over the coming convention. I mention it here because I have learned that if the committee undertakes to postpone the convention, that still the convention may be brought together on the 7th of June. I know that some of the delegates from some of the States already elected have expressed a determination to go to the convention, and to do what the people have instructed them to do, upon the ground that after the committee calls the convention, and delegates have been elected to it, the committee have no control over it. The convention, when assembled, may take a recess, or adjourn from time to time; but that is the business of the convention alone. The delegates will go to Baltimore fresh from the people. They will know what the people want. If they are satisfied that the people, and not politicians, want delay, the convention can be adjourned. If the people do not want delay, there is not only no occasion but no right to make delay. You will excuse the length and earnestness of my letter. I have written it because I see signs of mischief in this attempt to disregard the popular will. I am among the people, and I know whereof I speak when I say to you with all respect that the politicians of the City had better let the people of the country have the candidate they want. Respectfully, your obedient servant. C. W. WEBSTER.

THE ECONOMICAL REFORM MOVEMENT.

WHAT THE LADIES THINK OF IT.

An Earnest Woman's View.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What can be done? It is sad to notice the gibes and ridicule cast upon the recent effort of some of our earnest, reflecting, not "strong-minded" women, to check the inexcusable waste and extravagance of the day in the present unhappy state of our country. The meeting of Monday, whether with reference to its arrangements, or to the utility of holding it at all, may be a subject open to discussion. But one thing is certain, it was a movement prompted by patriotism, and by a true desire to give help in the right direction; not to attract attention, or secure notoriety. Small causes often produce great results. The teeth of the little mouse liberated the forest king—the child's finger stayed the flood from overflowing and destroying the great town and its inhabitants; and the well-directed efforts of American women might, it was hoped, stay the tide of folly which is doing its part to sweep away the morals and virtue, as well as the prosperity of our country. Is the matter, then, to be considered a failure? Are we to be disheartened because the first step to retrace our way is met with jeering and scorn instead of the right hand of manly help and encouragement? By no means. What then is to be done—what can be done? Simply one thing. Probably the women have had much to do in encouraging this reckless expenditure; let them now do all that is in their power to correct their own mistakes. Let every right-minded woman that truly loves her country, *stand in her own lot*—in the very spot where God has placed her—and *there* with solemn, steady purpose, and with untiring energy, use her utmost efforts to remedy the evil; let her regulate her own expenses and those of her household in the most careful, prudent manner, whether as to articles which are imported or the productions of our own country, and use all her influence over others in the same direction. It matters not whether she has been accustomed to spend fifty or five thousand dollars. Let her retrench just so far as conscience shows to be duty. If each woman who has the matter at heart would do this, the work would be done at once without meetings or covenants. You, my sisters, whose sons, like mine, have stood for these eight days with the Fifth or Sixth Corps "in the fore front of the hottest battle,"—who with aching brain and heart pore over the long list of casualties for the name of your own, your flesh and blood, can need no urging; but to you who are comparatively only lookers-on, who skim those dreadful lists only for the name of an acquaintance, who can laugh, and eat and sleep as usual, we say in God's name, show sympathy for others; it is a serious time—be serious; and if you cannot help on, oh, do not hinder this effort on behalf of our bleeding country. A.

A Very Earnest Woman's View.

MY DEAR SISTERS: I am glad some of you have been true enough to yourselves to agree to be willing to carry out the resolution that you will not wear what cannot be made at home. It is time we upheld our brothers and sons, lovers and husbands, in their time of hard work and trouble.

Let us be not only willing to wear what is made at home, but to wear as little as we can, so as to give these poor fellows rest and comfort when they come back, and so as to give those who must support us here, and stay at home to do it, a chance.

But dear friends and sisters, we are not even fit to be the friends of these noble brothers in the field until we draw up one more resolution; and the quicker it is done the better.

Let us agree to dismiss from our friendship and our homes the paltry cowards, well and hearty, dressed up and answerable, who let those dear sufferers fight on without going to help them. Yes, who let their friends and brothers stand hunted down and bleeding before the enemy, and don't go to help them, when, if with one accord they would go, it would be finished.

It is no comfort to think they will be punished enough when the time of victory comes, by not having a share in it. Cowards don't feel any honest shame. But, sisters, let us take the resolution we won't have anything to do with them. Don't let us marry them. Don't let us countenance them by letting them think we can give them any of the honest love we are keeping for the soldier boys. The blood of men, flowing like water, has not touched them—see if our contempt can.

They must go, sisters; our friends are dying by the thousands for want of help. As Slavery cried out to us from its misery for the sacrifice, as Southern disobedience for its punishment, so does the blood of our noble-hearted soldiers cry for help from those at home. Far be it from us to blame those who cannot and ought not go; for there are a few of them—our aged fathers, our brothers to whom God has denied the blessing of health, and upon whom He hath laid the responsibility and care of the weak and unprotected. But to the rest, as they hope for mercy, let them show mercy, and not be cowards, but men and brothers to each other. And let us, true-hearted sisters as we hope we are, let them see we live for those who try to save our country for us; and turn forever from those who have done worse than betray it—who have deserted it in its hour of need. S.

An Indignant Woman's View.

Ladies of New-York:

We have been humbugged. We went to the Cooper Institute on Monday with hearts full of patriotism. We went devoted to our country and its welfare. We went prepared to sacrifice, if need be, all our luxuries. The large room was filled with anxious faces and still more anxious hearts, for we women love our country and we women love brothers, fathers, sons who are being murdered in cold blood by the vile cut-throats of the South. Therefore we feel and feel deeply. We listened to the gentlemen who addressed the meeting with fear and trembling, for we felt somewhat guilty in this business of over-dress. They spoke well, and we were ready to sacrifice all. After the speaking, we waited for the pledge with impatience, for we were so anxious to try and undo what we had done. The pledge required us to buy no more imported goods than we could *conveniently* do without. It was put to vote and unanimously rejected. Another was proposed which substituted *possibly* for *conveniently*. This was unanimously accepted. Notwithstanding this decided demonstration on the part of the audience, the elegantly dressed committee on the stage peremptorily decided on the first and most *convenient* one and ended the meeting by putting a youth upon the stage who informed us that the pledge had been adopted which was read before the *uproar*, and that it should stand forever. His manner was insolent to the ladies. The policemen joined in it by ordering the ladies out of the hall. The feeling of disappointment and sorrow expressed in each face was unutterable—the murmur deep and heartfelt. The aristocratic committee disdained the voices of the assembled multitude, and said that those who did not like it need not sign it. Is that the feeling of sisterhood which should exist between women of a Republic, and on such a subject? Is one better than another? For shame, members of the Metropolitan Committee. Are we to deny ourselves by not inconveniencing ourselves? Queer self-denial. Did you ever look at the meaning of the word self-denial in the dictionary? Inconvenience ourselves, indeed! No! we want to sacrifice ourselves for our dying brothers on the field. We are able and willing to do it, if the delicate members of the committee are not. If we have a pledge at all, let us have one that we shall feel a pride in keeping, for it is *inconvenient* to go without anything we want. The committee saw that, but thought we did not. We not only saw through the pledge—but them to. It was like the engagement of Flora McFlimsy—binding on us but not binding on them. To come to an economy meeting in robed silk dresses and carriages was rather ridiculous. As we are not on the Metropolitan Committee, or Mrs. Toodles, the loyal ladies of New-York don't buy things because they are handy to have in the house.

A LOYAL WOMAN.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

A Loyal Woman's View.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having watched with unusual interest the progress of the organization of the "Ladies' National Covenant" from its inauguration at Washington to the present time; having also read the proceedings at the Cooper Institute in behalf of the same, I feel impelled, woman-like, to express my opinion on the subject; to record my approval of the general tenor of the movement, and my dissent from the formula of any pledge which has been presented for our signature.

It seems to me unwise to make any transition so sudden and violent, which is to be so wide in its effects as that proposed at Washington; influencing, perhaps unfavorably, our relations with foreign nations at this critical time, and throwing tens of thousands of the laboring class, at home and abroad, out of an honest livelihood. The pledge thus worded, leaves it optional with those whose wardrobes are already overflowing with elegant articles of foreign manufacture to wear them if they please; while A. or B., who has all her life looked forward to the possession of a lace or India shawl, a velvet or satin dress, as the climax of bliss, is for a long time debarred from arraying herself thus gorgeously. Many a *parvenu* who, during our national struggle, has amassed enough of such articles to decorate all the royal ladies or Europe, (except EUGENIE,) would have no better taste than to wear them, notwithstanding the pledge. The plan proposed, after much money and *womanly* discussion at the Cooper Institute, seems objectionable from its vagueness, as it is well known that our wants are relative; what one might consider indispensable, another would not desire at all. I can see no safe and reliable way but to make the subject a matter of *social* ostracism. Let the *real women* of the land, (such are always its ladies,) women conspicuous for intelligence, refinement and patriotism, draw up and sign a pledge to this effect, that they will begin and continue a general system of economical living suited to the hour of a nation's agony; that they will, during the war at least, make it unfashionable to appear in any but home manufactures, or the plainest of imported ones; that they will neither give nor attend expensive wedding or other parties; and that they will drop from their social circles such ladies, whatever their pretensions, as prefer personal display to their country's honor and salvation. Thus, it seems to me may a gradual and effective reform be initiated—the benefits of which may be felt throughout the land for many generations. ANOTHER LOYAL WOMAN.

Gen. Wallace at Shiloh.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article this morning on the failures of military commanders who were not educated at West Point, you say that "the terrible losses of the first day" at the battle of Shiloh "were largely due to the failure of LEW WALLACE to get up his strong division, eight miles distant, until nightfall." This is true; but justice to Gen. WALLACE compels me to state, on authority which you would not question, that that failure was not *his* fault. It was because of a blunder of the messenger whom GRANT had sent with *verbal* instructions for WALLACE to move. That blunder caused WALLACE to march and countermarch his division of 5,000 men full ten miles over roads made terrible for travelers by heavy falling rain. He marched in that rain without halting (after receiving the order at 11 o'clock in the forenoon) sixteen miles, and reported to Gen. GRANT at dusk. None will deny that, by promptness, skill and bravery, WALLACE's corps was greatly instrumental in securing the victory on the following day. The facts of WALLACE's movements in connection with that battle are all before me, but you have not space to spare for the details. I have only to say that when these facts were made known to Gen. GRANT, he exonerated Gen. WALLACE from all blame because of that failure to join him on the 6th. L.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, May 16, 1864.

"West Point Soldiership."

To the Editor of the New-York Times

In your issue of this morning you speak of Maj.-Gen. McCOOK as a citizen appointment and not a graduate of West Point. Maj.-Gen. McCOOK not only graduated but was an instructor at West Point before the war. Brig.-Gen. ROBERT McCOOK, brother of the present Major-General, was appointed from civil life. He was killed by guerrillas in July, 1862, in North Alabama, while riding almost unattended in advance of his command. Doubtless even the discipline of West Point will fail to supply a deficiency of brains. AN EX-OFFICER.

A New Swindling Dodge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to an advertisement for boarders a few days since, a young man (tall, thin and well dressed) presented himself, said he was the son of one of our Broadway merchants (it is needless to give the name.) He "liked the room exceedingly—would take it," would like to pay $1 down to "secure it," and taking out his pocket-book found he had nothing less than a five, "had the lady change?" He received the $4 and said he would send his trunk in the evening. Upon looking at the bill, unfortunately *after* his departure, it was found to be on a broken Southern bank.

A new dodge, is it not? It would be well, perhaps, to expose it.

Our New-York Militia.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 20, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is thought by certain members of the organized militia of the City of New-York, that their services might be of much value to the General Government if they were called out. They are all desirous to offer their services at any moment. I do not see why New-York City, (it being the largest City in the Union,) should be the last to offer their militia to the Government, while the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania have already sent their militia away. We can all go for three or six months as soon as called for. I admire the courage of the young man whose paragraph I read in Thursday's *Times*. Do not let our Governor be the last to offer his militia to the Government nor the last to send them to the war.

A MEMBER OF THE N. Y. S. N. G.

Militia for the Crisis.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 20, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The card in reference to calling out the militia of this State, which appeared in Thursday's TIMES, expresses a wish felt by many young men in this vicinity.

Let the militia of our State be called out for three or six months, and see how gladly we will shoulder arms and fall in.

There are many here who would willingly serve the short term *without pay*.

Let us be called out without delay.

Truly yours, MILITIA.

THE BOOK OF BUBBLES.—Many of those who visited the great Sanitary Fair possessed themselves from the stock of the literary department, of that quaint, funny, nonsensical, yet entertaining "Book of Bubbles." Since the fair its issue has been perpetuated by WALTER LOW, Esq., the bookseller, of No. 823 Broadway, who is now publishing it. Plainly, if

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the best of men,"

then the Bubbles, with their hits, their caricatures, their squibs, their cuts and their "airy nothings," will live and float much longer than bubbles usually do.

Railroad Disaster.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, May 21.

One car of the express train, going North, on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, was thrown off the track near Crestline, this morning. Mr. DEWITT, of the firm of YOUNGLOVE & DEWITT, of Cleveland, was killed, and a number of others wounded—none seriously. All were brought here.

Propeller Explosion.

DETROIT, Saturday, May 21.

The propeller *Nile* exploded this morning, while lying at the dock. Six persons are known to be killed, and several others are supposed to be. The boat is a complete wreck.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Peo's Catarrh Snuff—THE MOST POPULAR OF REMEDIES FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD and CATARRH. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents per box.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety: showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batcheler's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Ladies' Light Colored Gaiters,
AT ONE DOLLAR A PAIR.
S. CANTRELL, 813 Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

WYNKOOP—VAN VLECK.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Monday, May 9, by Rev. John Van Vleck, FRANCIS S. WYNKOOP, Jr., to Miss RACHEL VAN VLECK.

DIED.

HILL.—On Saturday, May 21, ELLA V., daughter of Benj. S. and Elizabeth S. Hill, aged 17 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 12 West 41st-st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

KING.—In Washington, D. C., on Friday morning, May 20, EMMA C. KING, wife of Capt. Horatio C. King, U. S. A., and daughter of Russell Stebbins, Esq., of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, Broadway and Houston-st., on Monday, May 23, at 2 P. M.

ROBIN.—At Metuchen, N. J., on Saturday morning, May 21, ELIZABETH, daughter of Nathan and Hannah M. Robin, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the ferry foot of Cortlandt-st., where carriages will be in attendance.

SEABURY.—On Saturday, May 7, from a wound received at the battle of the Wilderness, on the 6th, Capt. ROBERT S. SEABURY, A. A. G., Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church at Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hoboken for Bloomfield at 11¾ o'clock.

WHILEY.—At Stratford, Conn., after a severe illness, MARIA C., relict of the late Capt. Richard Whiley, U. S. A., in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, New-York, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., at 3 o'clock on Monday, May 23.

WATKINS.—On Saturday morning, May 21, HARRIET J., widow of Joseph Watkins, and only daughter of Thos. and Maria Brown.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Thomas G. Brown, No. 170 West 48th-st., on Monday afternoon, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 339.—May 21, 1864.
56, 68, 17, 1, 27, 47, 11, 2, 38, 41, 29, 67.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 340.—May 21, 1864.
55, 64, 51, 7, 39, 36, 40, 61, 18, 47, 19, 1, 73, 27.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 243—May 21, 1864.
68, 44, 40, 55, 2, 31, 73, 12, 20, 38, 17, 75.

CLASS 244—May 21, 1864.
3, 45, 38, 15, 16, 28, 36, 54, 10, 43, 8, 68, 21, 14.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL HAVANA plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
ALECK & CO., Brokers,
Nos. 24 and 26 Pine-st., New-York.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED.

TWELVE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

A CHANCE FOR PATRIOTS!

It having been determined that the City of New-York is deficient only TWELVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN men, in its quota under the President's call for 200,000 men, the Draft has been postponed for a few days, in order to enable the filling of the quota, if possible, by volunteering.

The County Volunteer Committee now appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of this County to aid them in raising the Twelve Hundred and Seventeen Men needed, and thus save the County from the misfortune of a Draft.

The County Volunteer Committee will pay the following bounties until further notice:

FOR ARMY RECRUITS	$300
FOR MARINES	300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR THREE YEARS	300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR TWO YEARS	200
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR ONE YEAR	100

A County premium of $10 will also be paid for bringing an army recruit to this office, in addition to the Government premium of $10, and a County premium of $30 will be paid for bringing a naval recruit.

Let the citizens of New-York make one grand and final rally to save us from the impending draft.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864.

CABINET FURNITURE.

$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braunsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (gridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

NOTE.—MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR Branch, No. 75 Chambers-st., next door to Delmonico's. The finest
WINES, NECTAR BOURBON, &c.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—10,000 Theological Books almost given away, 100,000 Scientific, Historical and Biographical Books, 6 cap. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—AN Address will be delivered SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on the claims of the Colored Race before God to the benefits of a Republican form of Government, and the guilt and peril of denying them those rights, which yet it is proposed by our Government to do. A special meeting of the Church Anti-Slavery Society will be held, and Rev. Mr. FERRIS will present the condition of the freedmen of South Carolina. A memorial will be adopted. The friends of our country and of the colored race are invited to be present.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—No 9th-av., corner 31st-st.—Services by the Pastor elect, Rev. THOS. STREET, late of York, Penn., on LORD'S DAY next, 22d inst. Mr. STREET will be installed on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, as unanimously called to the pastorate. Sermon by Rev. R. R. Booth. Charge to the pastor, by Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D. Charge to the people, by Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D.D. The public are invited to attend. Seats shown to strangers.

REV. ROBERT R. BOOTH, PASTOR OF the Mercer-st. Church, having recently visited the army as a delegate of the Christian Commission, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, giving his exper

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 21, 1864.

$10,000 U. S. 6s,'81..C	114¾	200 Erie R.	116⅜
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s..R.	106⅜	800 do	116¾
500 U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	106⅜	200 Hud. R. R.	152
9,000 do	106⅞	100 do	152⅜
25,000 Ohio & Miss.C..	54⅜	200 do	152¼
20,000 do	54⅛	300 do	152⅛
2,000 O. & M. Pref. C	90	300 Harlem R.	281
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s,'76	118	1500 Reading R.	146
4,000 Erie 3d M. B.	118	1700 do	145⅜
1,000 M. C. 8s,Oc. 1st M.		1600 do	b10 146
Sk. Fd. B.	128	600 do	146¼
1,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.	112	500 do	b10 146⅜
5,000 Alton & T.H.,2d M. Pref.	95	400 Mich. Cen. R.	146⅜
5,000 C. & N.W. 1st M.	95	200 do	146
4,000 D. L. & W. 1st M.	116	50 do	b30 146⅜
2,000 P. J. F. W. & C. 2d	112	500 M. S. & N. I. R.	99
2,000 Clev. & P. 4th M	90	50 do	98¾
1,000 At. & G. W. 1st M Ohio Div.	100	100 M. S. & N. I. R. G. S.	141⅜
1,000 Am. Gold	181⅜	200 Ill. Cen. Scrip	132⅜
25 Bank of the Repub	105	500 do	132¾
12 Fourth National Bk.	93⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	116
200 Canton Co.	46	400 do	115⅝
100 do	45¾	600 do	115⅜
100 do	45⅜	100 do	b3 115⅞
10 Penn. Coal Co.	136	10 Gal. & Chi. R.	132
235 Metrop. Gas.	36⅜	300 do	133
300 Mariposa M. Co.	36	200 do	b5 133⅜
300 do	36	200 Cle. & Tol. R.	152
300 Saginaw Land and Mineral Co.	5	400 do	152⅜
200 Cum. Coal Pref.	77	600 Chi. & R. I. R.	118
300 do	b15 77	200 do	117¾
100 do	76⅛	200 do	117⅝
500 do	76	250 do	117¾
100 do	75⅜	200 do	s10 117¾
100 Wyom. Vl. C'l Co.	75	300 do	s10 117
300 Buck's Co. Lead.	1⅜	100 Ch. B. & Quin.	128
100 Rut. Marble Co.	b10 20	20 do	129⅜
50 Qts. Hill M. Co.	14	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	70¾
300 Hamp. & Balt. Coal	108	50 N. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	115
400 do	109	100 Toledo & Wab R.	72⅜
10 Quick. Min. Co.	74	400 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	118
200 do	74⅜	300 do	118⅜
200 do	74⅜	300 do	b3 118⅜
200 do	74⅜	100 Alt. & T. H.	66
100 do	b15 75	100 do	65¾
25 Pac. M. S. Co.	235	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	80
25 do	234	500 Chic. & N. W.	63
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅜	100 do	s10 62
300 do	134⅛	550 do	63¼
200 do	134⅜	550 do	63⅜
200 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	74	400 Chic. & N. W. Pref.	82
		400 Chi. & Alton R.	94⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅜	100 Galena & Chi. R.	134
300 do	134⅜	100 do	134¼
100 do c	134⅜	100 do	134⅜
200 Erie R.	116⅜	100 do	135
2700 do b3	117	100 do	134⅜
900 do	117	300 Cle. & Tol. R.	152⅜
200 do	116⅞	200 do	152⅜
50 Erie Pref.	109	200 do	152⅞
200 Hud. R. R.	152⅜	500 do	b6 153
200 do c	152⅜	800 Chi. & N. W.	64⅜
300 do b3	152⅜	1500 do	b3 65
600 Reading R. b3	146⅜	1800 do	65
600 do	146⅜	100 Chi. & Rock Isl.	118⅜
400 do	146⅜	200 do	118⅝
100 Mich. Cen. R.	146¾	50 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	92⅛
100 Ill. Cen. R.	132⅜	300 do	92⅜
200 do	132⅛	400 do b3	92⅜
200 do	132⅜	50 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	72
300 R. S. & N. I. R. b3	98⅜	200 Cumb. Coal Co.	77
200 do	99⅜	100 Canton Co.	46
200 do	99⅞	650 Quick. Min. Co.	75
600 do b3	100	400 do b3	75¾
200 do	100½	200 do	75½
1600 Clev. & Pitts. R.	116⅜	100 do b3	75½
200 do b10	116⅜	100 do	75¾
200 do b3	116⅜	100 Cen. Coal	74
400 do	116⅜	500 Mar. Min. Co.	36⅜
35,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	54⅜	200 do	36⅝

SATURDAY, May 21—P. M.

The market for Gold and Stocks was free from excitement to-day. Only one Session of the Stock Exchange Board was held. The Railway speculation opened somewhat tame, but subsequently returned to about the prices of yesterday. The only (small) sale of Gold at the Board was at 181¼ ₱ cent. The price was afterwards made 182¾@183¼ in the Gold Room, as against 182¼@183 last night. The following were about the latest quotations for Stocks as compared with 4 o'clock on Friday; the general market steady.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	114	114¾	Mich. Central	145⅝	146⅛
U. S. 5-20's ex. c	106⅞	106⅞	Mich. Southern	99¾	100
N. Y. Central	134⅝	134⅜	Mich. S. guarant'd	142	142⅜
Erie	116⅝	116⅞	Illinois Cen	132⅜	132
Erie Preferred	108⅜	117	Pittsburgh	116⅞	117
Hudson River	152⅜	152⅜	Fort Wayne	118⅜	118⅛
Pacific Mail	233	232	Rock Island	118⅜	118⅜
Harlem	280	280	Galena	133¾	134⅛
Canton	46⅜	45⅜	Reading	146⅜	147¼
Treas. Cer., new	98⅞	98¼	Quicksilver	74⅝	75
Toledo	152¾	152⅜	Cum'land Coal	78⅛	77¾
Northwest	63¼	65			

The sales of the new 10-40 Loan by the First National Bank, to-day, amounted to $351,900,

The Export of Gold by the steamers for Liverpool and Havana to-day amount to $709,000, making for the week $1,884,192. The Customs demand for Gold continues moderate.

The price of money is generally 6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers; the demand at call being comparatively light.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of N. America	109½
Merchants'	114¾	Hanover	106
Mechanics'	112	Metropolitan	116½
Phœnix	110	Citizens'	110
State of New-York	109	Grocers'	111
Commerce	114	Shoe and Leather	107
Ocean	96	Corn Exchange	108
Mercantile	135	Continental	102
American Exchange	114	Atlantic	100
Bank of the Repub.	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Al. & T. H. 2ds Income	86
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	112
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	100
Erie 1sts, '98	111	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
Erie 2ds, '79	120	Del. L. & W. 1sts	116
Buff. N. E. 1sts '77	112	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	103
Hud. R. 1sts. '69	112	Tol. & Wab. ext.	103
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F. '85	122	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	87
Hud. R. Bonds	106	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	111
Har. 1sts. '69 and '73	110	Gal. & Chi. extended	116
Harlem 3ds '68	105	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	108
Mich. C. '69 & '72	125	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115¼
Mich. C. new. 1sts.	82.125	N. J. C. 1sts	103
Chi. B. & Quin.	125	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	103
Mich. S. 2ds	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	116¾
M. Ind. and Gosh. L.	102	Chi. & Pitts. 3ds	102
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	112	Chi. & Pitts. 4ths	104
Pacific R. G.	65	Mil. & M. L. G.	90
Ill. Central, '75	118	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	65
Al. & T. H. 1sts	104	Chi. & Alt. Income	99
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	95		94

The following facts in regard to the Peoria and Burlington Road, Illinois, are communicated from an authentic source:

The Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad (formerly Peoria and Oquawka Railroad) having been purchased, under foreclosure of mortgages, by CHARLES L. FROST, EDWARD WESTON and H. G. MARQUAND, was organized on Friday, in accordance with the plan agreed upon in December, 1862.

The name of the new company under charter of the State of Illinois is the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company.

The following are Directors for the ensuing year: Charles L. Frost, Edward Weston, H. G. Marquand, James W. Smith and Zeno Secor, of New-York; John B. Brown of Portland, and H. F. Clark of Peoria.

The Directors have chosen the following officers: CHARLES L. FROST, President; D. W. MCWILLIAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

A committee was appointed to meet immediately a similar committee, on the part of Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway, and agreed upon terms of consolidation of the two roads. Efforts are also being made to complete the building of the road from Peoria to Warsaw (opposite Keokuk,) and thus to have a continuous through line, under the control of one company, from Logansport (on Toledo and Wabash Railroad) to the Mississippi River.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer is as follows: Total receipts, $5,702,173 31, including for Customs, $155,000; Payments, $5,224,619 42; balance, $25,410,797 12; Ten-forties, $54,300.

Trade with the Confederacy Prohibited.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, } MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 10, 1864. }

The practical operation of commercial intercourse from this city with the States in rebellion has been to help largely to feed, clothe, arm and equip our enemies. *Memphis has been of more value to the Southern Confederacy since it fell into Federal hands, than Nassau.* To take cotton belonging to the rebel Government to Nassau, or any other foreign port is a hazardous proceeding. To take it to Memphis and convert it into supplies and greenbacks and return to the lines of the enemy, or place the proceeds to the credit of the rebel Government in Europe without passing again into rebel lines, is safe and easy. I have undoubted evidence, that large amounts of cotton have been and are being brought here to be sold, belonging to the rebel Government. The past and present system of trade has given strength to the rebel army, while it has demoralized and weakened our own. It has invited the enemy to hover around Memphis as his best base of supply, when otherwise he would have abandoned the country. If orders of practical non-effect the blockade upon the ocean, which has cost and is costing so many millions, it opens our lines to the spies of the enemy, and renders it next to impossible to execute any military plan without its becoming known to him long enough in advance for him to prepare for it.

The facts here stated are known to every intelligent man in Memphis. What is the remedy for these great and overshadowing evils? Experience shows that there can be but one remedy, and that *is total prohibition of all commercial intercourse with the States in rebellion.*

It is therefore ordered: That on and after the 15th day of May, 1864, the lines of the army at Memphis be closed, and no person will be permitted to leave the city, except by river, without a special pass from these headquarters after that date. All persons desirous of coming into the city will be permitted to do so, but should be notified by the pickets that they will not be allowed to return. All persons who desire to leave the city to go beyond our lines, must do so before the 15th inst.

By order of Maj.-Gen. C. C. WASHBURN.
WM. H. MORGAN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

—Rev. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS attempted to preach a sermon in the streets of Limerick, a few days since, in that portion of the city principally inhabited by Catholics, but was hooted, pelted with stones, knocked down and, would have been further ill-treated but for the interposition of the police.

LAW REPORTS.

The Proceedings in the Matter of the Indictment of U. S. Marshal Murray—Facts Connected with the Arrest of Arquelles.

The arrest of Marshal MURRAY under an indictment presented by the Grand Jury of the County, charging him with the offence of kidnapping, continues to excite the community. The facts as far as known are that the indictment was found on Thursday afternoon, having as is stated been previously passed by the Grand Jury for want of evidence. The following is the substance of the bill:

City and County of New-York, ss.—The jurors of the people of the State of New-York in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oaths present that Robert Murray, late of the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York in the County of New-York aforesaid and Charles McKay, late of the same place, and Daniel Young, late of the same place, and Eben S. Poor, late of the same place, and Samuel P. Jones, late of the same place, on the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1864, at the Ward City and County aforesaid, with force of arms on and upon one Don Jose Augustin Arguelles, then and there being did feloniously make an assault, and did then and there willfully feloniously an unlawfully take into their possession as a prisoner and did then and there willfully and feloniously kidnap the said Don Jose Augustin Arguelles with felonious intent, did then and there cause the Arguelles to be then and there sent out of the State of New-York and against his will.

The indictment then goes on to set forth that the said Robert Murray, &c., acted without any lawful authority against the will of Arguelles and against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of New-York.

Intimations having come to Mr. Murray that the Grand Jury had acted in the matter, he called on the District-Attorney, and a copy of the indictment was shown to him. He at once gave his personal bond to amount of $5,000 for the appearance of himself and the four Deputies jointly indicted with him to answer.

The Statute upon which these proceedings are based provides that "Every person who shall, without lawful authority, forcibly seize and confine any other, or shall inveigle or kidnap any other, with intent to cause such other person to be sent out of this State against his will, shall, upon conviction, be punished in a State Prison not exceeding ten years."

The trial of the case can, and probably will, be removed to the United States Courts. It is understood that, as far as Marshal Murray and his deputies are concerned, they acted entirely by virtue of orders from Washington, and that he carried out his instructions, as he has all instructions from Washington, promptly and fully. The correspondence in reference to Aguellen shows that in April last Signor de Tanera, the Spanish minister, acting by special instructions from his Government, entered into a diplomatic convention with Mr. Seward, by which it was agreed that slave-traders and all persons engaged in aiding or assisting them, or in fitting out slave-ships who should escape from Spanish territory to the United States or from this country to any of the possessions of Spain should be rendered up upon application. It is further said that Col. Arquelles was especially mentioned by name in this agreement as a person who having received an appointment from Spain to act as a Government agent for particular purposes, and being commissioned to free, and provide for a cargo of 700 African slaves that had been landed on the Coast of Cuba, broke his trust to the Spanish Government, as isted in selling the negroes, and received a large share of the proceeds, with which he absconded.

This correspondence also shows that Marshal MURRAY received express authority as to this case, and that since the affair the Secretary of State has ratified his action in the matter.

The whole matter will, undoubtedly, be dropped upon the production of Mr. MURRAY's instruction.

THE KOHNSTAUM FRAUDS.

Charge of Justice Nelson to the Jury—A Verdict of Guilty Found Against the Prisoner.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Justice Nelson.

The trial of Solomon Kohnstaum was concluded yesterday. James T. Brady, Esq., summed up the case for the defence. He contended that the wording of the statute required that the prisoner should have actually presented the bill or claim in person to the disbursing office and have obtained the money for it himself, and that no evidence had been produced by which Kohnstaum could be connected with the presentation of this claim. He was followed by Mr. Pierrepont, who closed the case for the prosecution. In the conclusion of his remarks Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., one of the counsel for the prisoner, said that he desired to present some views of the counsel for the defence in regard to the indictment and the Act of Congress upon which it was based. His Honor said that these points might better be used in arrest of judgment, and they were submitted to the court in writing. Justice NELSON then rose and charged the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The crime with which the prisoner is charged is provided against by the act of Congress of March 3, 1823, which is, in substance, as follows, viz.: that any person who shall present to a disbursing officer or other appropriate officer of the Government a false account or claim, with intent to defraud the Government, knowing at the time that the account or claim thus presented was false and fraudulent, such person is deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for not exceeding ten years.

The indictment in this case is formed upon this statute, and charges the offence to consist in presenting a false claim to the office of Capt. LARNED, the disbursing officer in this city, for payment. The claim was a bill of one PFEFFER, for subsistence of recruits in Company F, of the Fifty-eighth Regiment, commanded by Capt. SKINEL. PFEFFER lived in Albany, and had subsist recruits at his house to the number of 116, for which he has a claim against the Government for about $100. He told you the means and measures he had taken for procuring payment of his claim. He had sent it to the proper officer, who was then with his regiment at Winchester, Va., to get the proper certificate to get the claim allowed.

This is not very important, except to fix upon your minds the fact that this was all the claim he had.

Upon this foundation of fact a claim was made out against the Government, and certified to by Capt. Steinel, for $1,366, which was presented to Larned, the disbursing officer, and was paid—an excess, as you see, of some $1,266, of entire fabrication without color or pretence of right. Pfeffer and Steinel have been on the stand. You remember them—neither of them very intelligent—Pfeffer, in particular, rather stupid. They both of them stated of their signatures to this fabricated bill—Pfeffer's to thereceipt, a blank receipt, I believe, and Steinel's to the correctness of the bill; that the handwriting resembled theirs, but they would not acknowledge them. On the contrary they denied that they ever signed any such bills. However it may be as to the genuineness or falsity of their signatures (and their names may have been forged; *fac simules* we know can be made that can deceive the person whose name has been imitated so perfect is the art of the penman) no matter whether their signatures are forged or not. The evidence is full and satisfactory that the bill is forged and fraudulent no matter what names are attached to it. Its foundation, as I have stated, was the subsistence of the troops by Pfeffer, who says he had no claim nor foundation for a claim on that account. This bill, which you had in your hands, and whose details, you will remember, was presented to the disbursing officer for payment on the 2d of August, 1862, during Larued's time, and paid by a check on the Assistant Treasurer. Who presented it to the office and called for the payment? Because, as you have seen, the act makes presentation of the bill to the office of one of the elements of the crime. Who, therefore, presented it?

The bill is produced from the files of the disbursing office, and you find attached to it what purports to be an authority from Pfeffer to Kohnstamm, the prisoner, to receive the money upon it—the $1,366. This order is in the handwriting of Bauch, of whom you remember, although he has not been a witness, having gone to Europe, but who was claimed to have been a clerk in the prisoner's office, though this fact has been denied by the learned counsel of the prisoner. But this is not of much importance, as the bill was paid by a check of Larned's to the prisoner. As you remember, it was included in a lot of eighteen bills which had been purchased by the prisoner, which amounted to $9,173 79. That was the amount of the check for the eighteen bills, of which the Pfeffer bill was one. The check was produced before.

Now it is made a question whether Kohnstamm presented this bill to the office or caused it to be presented, which is the same thing in law. It is not necessary that it should be presented by his own hands. He may have done it by an agent. The bill, as you have seen, had an order attached to it to pay the amount to the prisoner. It was presented by somebody or it would not have been paid—and it was paid, not to some unknown person, but to the prisoner. The check was drawn in his favor by name, and according to the evidence, it was deposited to his credit in the Bank of Commerce. He therefore had the avails of it. He received the money upon it. I think that under these circumstances he is chargeable with the presentation of the bill, either by his own hand or by causing it to be presented by some other person. He takes the benefit of the presentation. He receives the payment, and applies it to his own use; and all this is wholly irreconcilable with the idea that he had nothing to do with the presentation of it to the disbursing office.

The first two of the questions, therefore, in the case, viz.: The falsity of the bill, and the presentation of it to the disbursing office, and the receipt of the money by the prisoner by the check given in payment of it, will probably not give you much trouble in your deliberations. The evidence seems to me to be too full to have opening for any doubt or controversy.

The next and only remaining question is, had the prisoner knowledge at the time of the presentation of the bill and the receipt of the payment, that it was false and fraudulent? This question is one of fact, and one to which it is necessary that you should turn your attention particularly. Guilty knowledge! That is the question. If all the evidence in this case brings your minds to this conclusion, then the result is plain. You can do no otherwise in discharge of your duty and your conscience, than to convict the prisoner. In the absence of guilty knowledge, if the proof fails on that point, then it is equally your duty to acquit him. This is a point which has been greatly pressed on the part of the prosecution, and resisted on the part of the prisoner. And I have no doubt, from the attention which you have bestowed upon the case, the deliberation with which you have heard all the witnesses, that you are in possession of every material fact which should influence your minds upon this question. I shall call your attention only to some of the points—to the more direct evidence bearing upon this last and material point.

You will recollect, gentlemen, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifty-eighth Regiment, who had been in Virginia, and whose name as an officer whose certificate was sought there to the Pfeffer bill, and who returned here disabled, as he said, by sickness. If this witness is to be believed, (and this is a question for the jury,) then the prisoner had direct notice of the falsity and fabrication of the bill. You remember that he stated that Capt. Becker had brought the bill to him to sign and that he had refused to sign it, and that afterwards the prisoner applied to him to sign it and certify to its correctness, and he stated that he refused, and that he gave as the reason, at the time, that the bill was false, and that the true claim of Pfeffer could not exceed $200. Now this was before the bill had been used in procuring the money from the disbursing officer, while they were engaged in getting up the evidence of its authenticity, in order to enable the claimant to carry it through the disbursing office. So much for this witness. The weight of this testimony, the influence that you will accede to it, is a matter that must rest upon your own judgment and discretion. You saw the witness and heard his testimony, and if you believe what he testified to, he brings home direct knowledge to the prisoner of the falsity of the bill, that not over $200 was true—making some $1,100 of it false, and an imposition upon the Government.

Now as bearing on this question of guilty knowledge, I have admitted evidence of fraudulent bills presented to the disbursing office contemporaneous with this one—fraudulent bills presented by the prisoner near the time when this one was. This species of evidence is allowed for the reason that a very honest person might be imposed upon in a transaction of this kind once. He might become the victim of worse men. But if he has been repeatedly engaged in similar transactions, about the same time, which turn out to be fraudulent, it changes somewhat the character of the transaction. A number of frauds occurring immediately before or after the one in question, which if it stood alone might be passed over, are calculated to excite inquiry into the honesty of the party engaged in them. We have allowed evidence of some six or seven bills which you will recollect. I shall not go over them. You will recollect that all of these bills were either wholly fraudulent, without any shadow of claim on the part of the persons in whose names they were made, or they were gross exaggerations in amount. Schober's bill is an illustration which was made out for $1,666 80, while the actual sum, which Schober himself testified to, was $203, making an excess of some $1,400 imposition upon the Government. And I believe according to the evidence of Schober himself he got about $200 for it.

Killian's bill amounted to $2,288 40, which it seems was sold for some $300. So Herzen's bill was $1,546 40, while the actual bill was $300. These six or seven bills were all fradulent, grossly fraudulent, and they were presented to the disbursing office near the period when the Pfeffer bill was presented—some before and some after—all were of the same nature and character, all fraudulent bills, got up by persons who were represented as having subsisted or lodged troops, and all passed into the hands of the prisoner at the bar for almost nominal sums, were presented by him, and the money for the whole of them received.

There is one other witness that I want to call your attention to, whom you will remember, and that is Bauer. He has been somewhat of a leading witness for the prosecution. If you believe his testimony, he brings home repeatedly guilty knowledge to the prisoner at the bar. He claims to have been in the employment of the prisoner. That he was engaged in making out these false bills, either in the office of the prisoner or in an adjoining room, and was in frequent communication with the prisoner about these bills, is beyond dispute. He has identified many of them. When the contractors came without any bill made out, he took the particulars of the number of men and time, &c., and made out the bills, which were afterward purchased by the prisoner.

Now he states one very important fact, and one for which there is some corroboration in the proofs. He says he was sent to some of these persons. After he had made out bill, one in favor of Hergen, and one in favor of Killian; he says he was sent to them with directions from the prisoner to enter these bills upon their books, and in one case these books were produced in Court; and he says that he told them that if they were called upon in reference to the character of their bills they could show the books as evidence that they were correct, implying that the bills were made out from the books instead of the books being made out from the bills.

Now, gentlemen, if you believe this testimony of Bauer, it shows clearly knowledge on the part of the prisoner that the bills were fraudulent, and required device and contrivance to support them. But it belongs to you to determine how much credit you will give to the testimony. All this, gentlemen, bears upon the question of guilty knowledge, and it will be your duty to weigh it, and give it such credence as your conscience and your duty require.

You have seen—we all have seen in this case frauds that were appalling. Indeed, if we were to judge from the evidence in this case, we should come to the conclusion—we must come to it—that this disbursing office of the Government was kept here not for the purpose of receiving and paying honest and genuine claims, but for the purpose of paying false and fraudulent ones. So far as the evidence in this case goes, those were the only ones presented. The whole of them were frauds, and all were paid.

The learned counsel for the prisoner, gentlemen, produced witnesses on his behalf of the highest character and respectability, who have known him for the last twenty years or more, and who have testified to his previous good conduct and character. They did this until I interposed to stop it, unless the counsel for the prosecution proposed to contest it, which they admitted they did not. I agree that in a doubtful case, this evidence of character is entitled to controlling weight. But it is no answer to evidence of guilt that is satisfactory to the mind and conscience of the jury.

That evidence must control against any evidence of good character. If the proof, taking it all together, brings your minds to the guilt of the prisoner, previous good character will not save him. The case comes back to the question of the guilty knowledge of the prisoner at the time the bill was presented.

The jury were given in charge to one of the officers of the court to retire for deliberation, and His Honor announced that the court would take a recess until 7 o'clock; but before Justice NELSON had left the building word was sent to him that a verdict had been agreed upon. The court was reopened, and, in answer to the usual question, the foreman declared that they found the prisoner at the bar guilty of the crime charged in the indictment. Kohnstamm, who has sustained himself all through the trial, was much affected by the verdict. The court adjourned until Monday morning.

Collision Between Steamer and Schooner—Movement Made in Fear of Collision—Duty of Steamer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 16.

Before Judge Shipman.

Seth Adams, Jr., vs. *the Steamship Ocean Queen.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the schooner *John L. Darling* to recover the damages occasioned to her and her cargo by a collision with the *Ocean Queen*, which occurred on the night of Jan. 12, 1863, some seven or eight miles southeast of Barnegat light. The schooner was bound from Baltimore to Providence, with a cargo of corn, flour and feed. The steamer was bound from New-York down the coast, with freight and passengers. The night was fair; the wind was light, and about southwest. For some time before the collision the schooner had been sailing wing and wing, heading, until she discovered the light of the *Ocean Queen*, N. E. by N., and going about four miles an hour. She had a light set under her bowsprit.

The steamer, till she discovered the schooner's light, was heading south by west, going about nine miles an hour. She had all her lights burning, and was seen by the schooner some twenty or thirty minutes before the collision, and some time before she discovered the schooner. The master and mate of the schooner, and the man at the wheel, all testified that their vessel did not change her course before the vessels came together. But all the witnesses on both vessels agreed that, when they came together, their heads both pointed in an easterly direction, and that there was no severe blow, their hulls hardly coming in contact. The steamer had very little headway on her engine having been reversed. They came lightly together forward, catching by the rigging, so that no damage was done to the schooner's hull till her stern swung round under the steamer's guards, and was cut down nearly to the water probably by the paddle-wheel.

Held by the Court—That these vessels were approaching each other on tracks which, if continued would bring them into proximity, and the well-established rule required that the schooner should keep her course, and leave the steamer to clear her as she thought best.

That as at the moment of the collision the vessels were pointing in the same direction, it is incredible that the schooner's bow should not have fallen off to the eastward. Otherwise the steamer must have gone down to west of the schooner and come up alongside of her bearing northeast by north, which would be equivalent to supposing those on the steamer to be lunatics.

That the more rational theory is that the schooner's bow fell off to the eastward during the alarm which caused her crew when they saw that a collision was inevitable, and that as the steamer was also swinging, the vessels came together, both heading probably south of east.

That on the evidence, the schooner held her course till the collision became inevitable.

That the stoppage of the steamer's engine by the master, when he first found that the vessels were near each other was most proper, and probably saved her from striking the schooner at full speed.

That the officer in charge of her deck was either ignorant of the schooner's position, or he grossly misapprehended his duty. If he did know her position, he ought to have stopped his engine earlier.

That on the statements of the first and second officers of the steamer, viz., that the schooner was discovered some seven to twelve minutes before the collision heading in a northeasterly direction, a little on the starboard bow, the vessels then being a mile or a mile and a half apart. The second officer should not have starboarded his wheel as he did, unless he was well assured that by so doing he could give the schooner a wide berth; and that by attempting the maneuvre, he took the peril on his own ship. If he had posted his wheel, the collision would not have taken place, but the only prudent course was for him instantly to have checked the speed of his vessel.

That under such circumstances, with a vessel so near in the night time, with her course not exactly known, he should have checked the speed of his boat, or have been sure of the effect of any maneuvre before he ventured upon it. Had he put his wheel hard a-port instead of a-starboard, he would have undoubtedly cleared the schooner. But the court does not decide that even that would have been a prudent manœuvre without first, or at the same instant, slowing her engines.

That the schoonor held to the rule by keeping her course until the crew was thrown into confusion by the impending danger, and that when the second officer of the steamer starboarded his wheel without checking her speed, he committed an error for which she is liable.

Decree for libelant, with a reference.

For libelant, Mr. Choate and Mr. Donohue; for claimant, Messrs. Clark & Rapello.

W. H. Reynolds et al vs. the steamer North Star—Cornelius Vanderbilt vs. W. H. Reynolds et al.—These were cross-actions arising out of a collision which happened on the 9th of February, 1863, between the *North Star* and the steamer *Ella Warley*, by which the latter was sunk off Barnegat. The *Ella Warley* was bound southward, and the *North Star* was bound to New-York. The collision took place about nine o'clock P. M. Both vessels claimed to have seen each other when they were several miles apart, and each claimed that the collision was caused by the other. Judge SHIPMAN gave an oral decision, holding that the collision was caused by fault on the part of the *Ella Warley*. He accordingly dismissed the libel in the first case, and gave a decree for the libelants in the second.

For the *North Star*, Messrs. Clark & Rapello, Mr. Lord and Mr. Donohue. For the *Ella Warley*, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict, and Mr. Stoughton.

How "Stratford-on-the-Avon" was Sacrificed—Notice of Appeal from a Justice's Court is Original Process, and Requires a Stamp.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Cardozo.

Thomas W. Whitley vs. *Henry H. Leeds and others.*—This was an appeal from a judgment entered in the Eighth Judicial District Court, on the verdict of a jury in favor of the plaintiff.

In April, 1863, as alleged, the plaintiff, who is an artist, left with the defendants for sale, at private sale or at auction, an original painting entitled "Stratford-on-the-Avon," the painting being inclosed in a gilt frame, fixing, as claimed, the price at private sale at $150, and at auction at $100.

Subsequently the plaintiff applied to the defendants for a loan of $15, which was given him, he signing what he claims to have then supposed to be merely a simple receipt for the amount; but which, as alleged, turned out to be a statement that the $15 was an advance on the painting, which was to be sold without reserve.

The picture and frame were afterward sold at auction by the defendants for $24, although the plaintiff claims that the frame alone was worth $25.

Upon calling to inquire whether the defendants had sold the painting, the plaintiff was informed that they had, and told the amount for which it had been sold. He refused to accept the balance, being the difference between $15 and $24, less the defendants' commissions, whereupon, as alleged, his receipt for the $15 was produced, the contents of which are stated above.

The plaintiff denied all knowledge of the provisions of this paper, and brought this action.

The defendants claimed that the plaintiff had withdrawn the limit made on consigning the painting, and that they were at liberty to disregard it.

The case resulted, however, in a verdict for the plaintiff for $85, on which judgment was entered.

Upon the appeal coming up counsel for respondent contended that the notice of appeal was an original process, and required a stamp in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of July 1st, 1862. In support of this position counsel referred to a decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, holding that an appeal or instrument by which a suit is transferred from a Justice's Court to a Court of Record or higher court, is an original process and subject to a stamp duty as such.

After consultation, the court permitted the appellants to affix a stamp in open court, and the case proceeded to be heard on the merits, and judgment below was affirmed.

Theodore M. Squires for appellant; D. McMahon for respondent.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

F. Butterfield, Assignee, vs. the North American Fire Insurance Company of Hartford.—On the 24th of January, 1858, the defendants issued to H. E. Quinan a policy of insurance on his stock of goods in his store in Pen Yan; the policy was continued by renewals, and in February, 1861, the stock was mostly destroyed by fire. The amount of the loss was over $12,000; the total of the insurance was $7,500. After the loss, Mr. Quinan assigned the claim to the plaintiff as collateral security for his indebtedness to De Forest, Armstrong & Co., of whom plaintiff was general assignee. The theory of the defence was that the goods belonged to De Forest, Armstrong & Co., and that the policy, if not wholly void, was only valid to the extent of Mr. Quinan's partnership interest.

The court, at the close of the evidence, ruled that there was not sufficient evidence on the part of the defendant to go to the jury, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount of the policy and interest.

Verdict for plaintiff for $2,984 99.

For plaintiff, A. J. Vanderpoel and A. Boardman; for defendant, George W. Parsons.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

North American	May 24	Quebec	Liverpool
Africa	May 25	Boston	Liverpool
Britannia	May 25	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	May 25	New-York	Liverpool
City of London	May 28	New-York	Liverpool
Germania	May 28	New-York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	June 4	New-York	Liverpool
America	June 4	New-York	Southampton
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool
Teutonia	June 11	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	June 15	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	June 18	New-York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 26	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster	May 10	Liverpool	New-York
America	May 11	Southampton	New-York
Glasgow	May 11	Liverpool	New-York
City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool	New-York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New-York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	May 25	Southampton	New-York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New-York
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hans

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000

"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chap. 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, paying semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows, viz: One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1885, and one hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1864.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 23d inst., for transporting the United States mail between this office and the several railroad depots and steamboat landings in this City.

The number of trips necessary for the performance of this service at the present time are as follows, viz.:

TO HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DEPOT, corner of Warren and Chambers sts., nine trips daily, (Sundays excepted,) and on Sundays three trips to 30th-st.

TO NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD DEPOT, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., ten trips daily, (Sundays excepted,) and two trips on Sundays.

TO HARLEM RAILROAD DEPOT, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., two trips daily, (Sundays excepted.)

TO NEW-JERSEY TRANSPORTATION CO.'S RAILROAD DEPOT, foot of Cortlandt-st., eleven trips daily, (Sundays excepted,) and four trips on Sundays.

TO CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD CO.'S STEAMBOAT, foot of Barclay-st., three trips each day, (Sundays excepted.)

TO NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT, foot of Cortlandt-st., or elsewhere, six trips daily, (Sundays excepted.)

TO MARINERS' HARBOR STEAMBOAT, Pier No. 3 North River, or elsewhere, two trips daily, (Sundays excepted.)

The wagons employed in the performance of this service must be so covered as to afford ample protection to the mails, and must be such as shall in all respects be satisfactory to the Postmaster at New-York.

Proposals for this service must be made with a due regard to the number and length of trips performed, in order that should additional trips be required "a pro rata" compensation may be allowed, or should a less number prove sufficient, the "pro rata" therefore may be deducted.

All proposals for this service must be guaranteed by two responsible citizens, who shall bind themselves, that in case his or their bids are accepted, the service shall be satisfactorily performed.

The lowest responsible bidder will be accepted, and designated as "Mail Messenger," and must be prepared to commence the service at an early date after being notified of the acceptance of his bid.

All proposals for the above service must be sealed, and addressed to the Postmaster of New-York, indorsed Proposals for Mail Messenger Service.

MAY 12, 1864. ABR'M WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

[No. 121.]

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNDERSIGNED until TUESDAY, May 24, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

Drills—Army Standard, ordinary width;
Drills—Army Standard, 33 inches;
Flannel—Canton, Army Standard;
Flannel—Shirting, Army Standard;
Lace—Worsted, Sarlet, 1½ inch Army Standard.
Lace—Worsted, Scarlet, ⅜ inch Army Standard.
Lace—Worsted, Yellow, 1½ inch Army Standard.
Lace—Worsted, Yellow, ⅜ inch Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, May 24, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, May 25.

Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contract, and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

[No. 122.]

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O., May 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, May 26, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

Cloth, D. B. Uniform—Army Standard;
Flannel, Blouse—Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Sample, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, May 26, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, May 27.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds, may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ORDNANCE OFFICE—WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this department until MONDAY, May 30, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 50,000 Light Cavalry Sabres, United States regulation pattern. These Sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard patterns, to be seen at the New-York Arsenal. They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof at the manufactory where made. Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1 15th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on the 22d day of June, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of sabres, and such as are known to this department to be such, competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be indorsed "Proposals for Light Cavalry Sabres."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same be offered, the name of the person presenting the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, May 24, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit: In Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Second and Third-avenues; also in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also in Orchard-street, between Houston and Stanton-streets; also in Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; also in Tenth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets; and also in Seventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. The plans for the above may be seen and specifications obtained on application to the contract clerk.

THOS. STEPHENS, Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May 12, 1864.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY,

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

E. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, for supplying the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL with the following articles:

WOOLEN GRAY BLANKETS, army standard, to weigh five pounds, and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre.

BOOTMEN'S TROUSERS, sky-blue kersey, in all respects of material and make, army standard, and in due proportion of sizes.

STOCKINGS, made with fashioned toes, without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

SACK COATS of blue flannel, unlined, in all respects army standard.

SACK COATS LINED, of blue flannel, in all respects army standard.

WALL TENTS AND FLIES, of 12 ounce 28½ inch cotton or linen duck for the tents, and 10 ounce 28½ inch cotton or linen duck for the flies. Bids invited for both together, or tent and fly separately.

NATIONAL COLORS, for Artillery, of silk, arm standard.

NATIONAL COLORS, for Infantry, of silk, army standard.

REGIMENTAL COLORS, for Artillery, of silk, army standard.

COLOR-BELTS and SLINGS, complete, army stand ard.

BLUE WOOL FLANNELS, for sack coats or blouses, 3-4 or 6-4 wide, army standard.

BLACK SILESIA, sample required.

3-4 COTTON DRILLING, sample required.

BLACK HOOKS AND EYES, sample required.

MACHINE THREAD, No. 7, dark blue, sample required.

4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, sample required.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, which must be given in *writing* as well as in figures, also the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures will be appended to the guaranty, and said guarantee accompany the bid.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
NO. 2 BRIDGE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef," will be received by the undersigned at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., 26th instant, for furnishing Fresh Beef for six months, commencing on the 15th of June, to troops and others in the service of the United States at Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point, and at Hart's and David's Islands, and at such other places in their vicinities as are not otherwise provided for.

The fresh beef is to be of a good marketable quality, with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, at such places of delivery, as may be required from time to time by the several officers in charge, at the expense of the contractor.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher already established in business, who must state his present place of business, and also at what place he proposes to slaughter cattle to meet his deliveries under the contemplated contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which may seem unreasonable or disadvantageous.

Payments to be made monthly in such funds as may be furnished by the United States. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts to be made with adequate bonds. The names of two sufficient sureties to be given in the proposals.

Further information will be given on application.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Capt. and C. S.

[No. 123.]

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 16, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, May 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

Bootees—army standard.
Boots, cavalry—army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this City.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, May 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, May 31.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
G. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
to
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO EXEMPT FIREMEN.—THE attention of Firemen holding Exempt Badges is called to the following section of the law, relative to the same:

SECTION 7. Every Exempt Fireman receiving a Badge shall have the permission to wear the same renewed some time during the month of May in each year, otherwise such permission shall be deemed revoked, and the said commissioners may, at any time, revoke any permission so granted by them; but in case such permission is not renewed, or is revoked, it shall be the duty of such Exempt Fireman to restore the badge previously worn by him, to the said commissioners.

In accordance with the above section, the Clerks of the Board of Fire Commissioners will be in attendance at Firemen's Hall, on every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, from seven to nine P. M. during the month of May, for the purpose of renewing Exempt Badges.

JNO. J. GORMAN, President.
CHARLES P. KNAPP, } Clerks.
R. P. H. ABELL, }

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chmber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman, or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

DRY GOODS.

ATTRACTION THIS WEEK
AT LEGRAIN'S.

HONG KONG,
A new material for dresses, 2 yards wide, worth $4, for $2 per yard.

VELOURS DE BIARITZ,
1 yard and ⅝ wide, for SEA-SHORE SUITS, at $1 75, worth $3.

ALL SILK GRENADINES,
Striped, &c., at $1, worth $2.
EXTRA NEW, JUST RECEIVED,
At $2 and $3 per yard.

SILK MOUSSILINE DE SOIE, and GRENADINE,
At 65 cents, for
YOUNG LADIES' DRESSES,
Cost $1 to land.

GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE,
At 38 cents per yard.
The PLAIN, 1 yard wide, are worth 65 cents.
The PLAIDED, 1 yard wide, are worh 75 cents.

BLACK and COLORED FLORENTINE,
BAREGE, GRENADINE, and HERNAINE,
AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
Also, LININGS, in
COLORS to MATCH.

PLAIN AND STRIPED
CAMELS HAIR,
ALL SHADES.
COLORED TARAMATINE,
8-4 WIDE, FINEST QUALITY EVER IMPORTED,
At $2 per yard.
WHITE AND COLORED ALPACAS,
IN ALL WIDTHS.

PRINTED JACONETS,
JUST LANDED, in all
RICH DESIGNS, and
SINGLE COLORS.

RICH PLAIDED GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE,
REDUCED FROM 90 CENTS TO
50 CENTS PER YARD.

DOMESTIC PRINTS,
SHIRTING MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS,
AND CLOAKING, AT COST.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverly-place.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments. N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$100

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $100, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	16 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, sound, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be obtained.

The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be examined and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
EDWARD P. MEEKER, U. S. M. C. County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional.....100 00
Total.....$400 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL,
ALBANY, May 9, 1864.

FOR WANT OF LIKE FACILITIES AS as were afforded me in the Northern and Western Divisions, the men enlisted under the recent calls in the Southern Division of the State (comprising the first ten Congressional Districts) were obliged, most of them, to go to the field without the State bounty. In the recent battles many, whom the Paymaster had not as yet been able to reach in the field, may have been killed.

Widows and others, residing in New-York City and its vicinity, having claims on this office, will, if they call on Maj. ROBERT BENSON, Jr., No. 7 State-street, New-York City, have their papers arranged and forwarded, FREE OF EXPENSE.

JOHN D. VAN BUREN,
Paymaster-General.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AN entire second floor, unfurnished, with exclusive use of bath, and private table, from 1st of August to 1st May next; a liberal price will be paid for first-class accommodations; immediate vicinity of Union-square preferred; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 4,219 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, delightfully located between 14th and 15th sts., No. 61 7th-av., desire to let a few furnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without breakfast. References exchanged.

A YOUNG BOOK-KEEPER, IN A DOWNTOWN commission house, desires a comfortable home in an American or English family, in a nice neighborhood. Address with particulars, FRONT-ST., Box No. 1,074 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Rooms to let, with full or partial board, also a handsome extension parlor, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged.

CRONDEL'S PATENT PREPARED cork-stuffed mattresses, cushions, seats, &c., No. 7 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN
HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING,
J. L. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK.

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEXE LLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

FOR LIGHTNESS, ELASTICITY,
ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND
COMFORT,
is superior to all others.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
Canal-st. and Broadway.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

will be found the most
PLIABLE, GRACEFUL AND
COMFORTABLE SKIRT EVER WORN.
At retail by
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 385 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

AT DAVIDSON'S
"BOWERY CLOAK STORE,"
In all the
NEWEST PARIS SUMMER FASHIONS,
For
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS, from $7 50 to $20.
LADIES' SILK CLOAKS, from $10 to $50.
MISSES' CLOTH CLOAKS, from $6 50 to $16.
MISSES' SILK CLOAKS, from $8 to $12.
CHILDRENS' CLOTH CLOAKS, from $3 to $6.
CHILDRENS' SILK CLOAKS, from $4 to $10.
BLACK SILK, (OIL BOILED,) from $1 to $5
SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.

Ladies from the country will find here the most extensive and selected stock of
CLOAKS IN THE BOWERY,
Equal and in many instances superior in finish and design to the best Broadway houses, and at two-thirds the price. Observe that, whether they purchase or not.

"LADIES ARE POLITELY WAITED UPON"
C. A. DAVIDSON,
"BOWERY CLOAK STORE,"
NO. 284 BOWERY.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

On and after MONDAY, May 16,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
will offer at retail at reduced prices, their entire stock of Cloth and Silk Cloaks and Mantillas. Also elegant Llama and French Lace Points. Circulars, Burnous, &c.
ALSO AT STORES
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st. and
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, SCARFS,

TIES, GLOVES, HDKFS. and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING ARTICLES in great variety, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Challies, Crape de Chine, Grenadines, Organdies, Embroidered Mohairs, Bareges, Jaconets, Paris Prints, Alpacas, &c., &c.
NO CHANGE IN PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Also, at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Oil-cloths, Stair Carpetings, Druggets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Blankets, Sheetings, and House Furnishing goods in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 and 261 Grand-st.

NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

BLACK and WHITE LACE SHAWLS, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, COIFFURES, PARASOL COVERS, &c., &c., in new and elegant designs.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.
Also, LOW-PRICED SILKS.
Plain, Plaids and Fancy, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 and 467 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE LINEN AND UNDERGARMENTS, BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBER, &c., &c., &c.

AMERICAN PRINTS, DE LAINES,

CHALLIES, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, and
DOMESTIC GOODS,
OF EVERY KIND,
AT RETAIL,
LORD & TAYLOR,
No. 461 to No. 467 Broadway.
No. 255 to No 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

A CARD.
MME. HUERSTEL,
No. 59 Bleecker-st.,

Begs leave to inform her lady patrons that she has a select assortment of dresses and dress goods, suitable for the season.

Also, the latest novelties in Paris shapes, in CLOAKS, &c. An early inspection is solicited.

No. 59 Bleecker-st.

FAMILY MOURNING.

A CARD.

Ladies requiring mourning goods are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock of Mourning Dress Materials, being very large and choice. A great many new materials. Also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VAILS, &c., in all of which we cannot be excelled or undersold.

N. B.—An elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS, much lower than present prices of importation; 100 pieces of FOULARD SILKS, new designs, beautiful quality.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting Corsets from $1; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make from 6sc. Also, Werley's Paris made patent Corsets. Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busts, &c., &c. N. B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, ruffings, real and immitation laces, for dress trimmings and undergarments. Ladies' and Children's plain hem-stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BLACK SILKS—FIFTY PIECES, WITH AND without lustre, from 24 to 36 inches wide; good quality, suitable for manties and dresses, bought at the auction sales of this week and 25 per cent less than Broadway prices.

GEORGE KEYES, No. 347 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION,
AND IMMENSE POPULARITY
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL, ACCOMPLISHED AND GRACEFUL
YOUNG DANSEUSE,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
WHO APPEARS
IN NEW DANCES, IN ELEGANT DANCES,
IN NEW DANCES, IN ELEGANT DANCES,
IN NEW DANCES, IN ELEGANT DANCES.
First representation here of
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DOMESTIC DRAMA,
JANET PRIDE.
JANET PRIDE.
SCENERY, COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES BOTH NEW AND ELEGANT.
Characters by Messrs. Nagle, Hadaway and Jamison, Mrs. Prior, Miss Allford and the entire company.
SCENERY.—INCIDENTS.
Act I.—PARIS—The Foundling.
Act II.—AUSTRALIA—The Bush-Rangers.
Act III.—LONDON—The Somnambulist.
Act IV.—SOHO—Janet a Criminal.
FLORA VALSE.....MLLE. ERNESTEIN.
Act V.—

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

(Continued from First Page.)

ffair; and he probably won't ask permission of all New-York, if he thinks of investing further in that most uncertain property, horse flesh. And as for his impudence in daring to snuff the air on the road where his "betters" drive, that is so unparalleled and flagrant a case of independent impudence, we will have him taken out and shot, "by order," without judge or jury. (That would be the only method, for judges and juries nowadays are too humane and soft-hearted to put a period to the existence of anything living.

California *can* send a strong delegation to Wall-street, as missionaries, if necessary—because they originated there, and on the principle of set an abstractor to bag a ditto, the mission would be a success. And this brings me to a matter I wish to be heard on: From the Eastern papers, and from sundry letters of inquiry, we learn that numerous bogus mining companies are flooding the country with their prospectuses, wherein glowing descriptions of mines of fabulous richness are offered for the smallest amount of money ever a fortune was realized for. It is a safe thing to say that if not actually bogus, their value, merits, prospects and realities are mere tales of the "Arabian Nights"—much more poetical than truthful—beautiful to the imagination, very damaging to the pocket. The people who buy on such evidence deserve to lose their money. What we do need capital to develop our mines is a well-established belief. There are more mines than dollars, and as a mine cannot be made profitable until a certain amount of money has been expended in opening and preparing, hence it follows that many good mines remain undeveloped for the want of capital to begin. There is a wide and profitable field for capital, but don't put it in on the representations of irresponsible parties or the uncertain promise of a "circular." If a man has but little money, better not invest it away from home; if he has plenty, then investigate the project thoroughly—don't believe a word of the assertions of any man offering stock.

It is safe to say you will take it if on investigation you find that the facts justify his opinion. There is nothing personal there, you see, and it lets him down easy. Any man thinking of investing had better write to some friend in San Francisco first, and await his report, and be sure that friend don't own a little stock himself, which he would part with if urged. It is a very difficult thing to find a man in California that is not the owner of a more or less number of shares in mines. Of the latter there are over 5,000 already incorporated, and you could not fire into a crowd without killing two or three Presidents and Directors. I fought against honors for a whole year—swore I wouldn't be an officer of any mining company—but it was useless. I went out of town for a few days, and on my return found myself President of fourteen Companies and Director of thirty-six others. No man escapes—lawyers, doctors and divines are all in. The man that saws your wood, your groom, your cook, your nurse—all own a remarkable number of feet in still more remarkable mines, and in unheard-of locations. The vocabulary of names is nearly used up. There are mines for every General ever nominated. All the stars have been exhausted; Heathen mythology has been impoverished—all the cities of the Union, all the Spanish names, and they have had to come down to individual names. I have seen notices for the stockholders in the "Wooley Horse," "Green Monster," and "Stub-tailed Dog" to walk up and pay assessments. The last two remarkable namesbeing the "Sweet Vengeance Gold and Silver Mining Company," and the "Fool Catcher" Copper Company. There's no sense in the latter name—but I can fully appreciate the vindictive feelings with which the discoverer named the former "claim." He had been done brown himself probably, and he saw *his* good time coming, when he was going to take sweet revenge on mankind by selling them the stock. He could scarcely wish them any greater misfortune than to own it. Some day it may be quoted at a thousand a foot; nobody is safe; you are liable any day to wake up and hear that they have "struck it rich" in the "Mary Ann" or some other magnificent investment of yours. The duce of it is, the Irish dividends, that nearly ruin a fellow. Once a month regularly an assessment is levied to sink a shaft or run a tunnel, until a fellow is harassed to death by those persistent secretaries whom you find at your office, reading your papers, sitting in your arm-chair waiting for you. They are smart; you are the worm and they the early birds. Every man you meet has a pocket full of rocks, and the chances are that you can't sit down in a car without plumping on to some fellow's coat tail containing "specimen rock" from his claim, or, if a broker, samples to sell by—and the chances are, that your respect for him will cause you to rise suddenly, for it is my experience that the sharp corners of pieces of Washoe ore are not comfortable as a permanent seat.

There are some good mines, and four thousand that are good for nothing, but if one out of a hundred prove worth working, we can continue to make our regular remittances for a great many years to come. I find the major portion of this letter is bound to be about miners and mines, and I must defer further comments until my next, and I will then speak of a few that are good and a great many more that are not. As a general thing, I own lots of stock in all the poor ones, and none in the good ones, therefore I hope I shall get credit for performing a melancholy duty when I cry down my own wares.

I dropped in at the opera last evening, and when I looked around at the splendid house, the handsome women and Dundreary whiskers, the kids and the splendid toilettes, the beaver-tail hair arrangement, I exclaimed mentally what a shame that we cannot have an opera troupe worthy of the audience. For five nights the house has been crammed just to hear one new voice, Sig. Grioni, who arrived here recently from New-York or somewhere else. "La Scala of Milan" in the bills always. Good gracious, what a great responsibility rests upon that same institution for the hundreds it sends forth to pass their greenback notes for the simon pure metal that rings, (excuse the unpatriotic sentiment on currency; I sold a hundred to-day, and received just sixty in coin, and I'm "techy" on it.) Well, never mind. This new arrival, this one woman, a new broom, with the old dust brushes only to aid her, has sung five nights to $2,000 houses, and continues so to do. She sings pretty well; we have had few better, many worse; but it only shows the hunger and thirst of this community for opera, and yet no one here or in New-York has the courage to attempt it. I don't know Maretzek, but I had an idea of writing to him about it, until I heard he was an extravagant dog, and that expensive style of opera won't do. We want a small troupe, well managed and new operas. We don't want incongruous elements, but harmony, as near as it can be arrived at in an opera company; don't want anybody to get stuffy or be suddenly indisposed, but about four sensible people, who don't want all the money in the house every night, and don't expect to get ten times more than they ever received in places of ten times the number of people to support an opera; but we will give them dollar for dollar, all they can get *anywhere* or ever did get, for a season. We want a troupe for four months, to sing two and perhaps three evenings in a week. We want a leader who has the scores of all the new operas—our leaders here are competent, but have not the new music.

I don't suppose we could afford the first-class artists; they put on too many airs and get colds most inconveniently for the interests of the manager; but about four good voices belonging to people that could not afford the influenza.

Ada Isaacs Menken and her husband, Orpheus C. Kerr, leave this morning in the *Moses Taylor*; their trunks are labeled "England;" but where they will bring up is another thing.

PODGERS.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Monday, May 16.

Advices from the country regarding the growing crops are unfavorable. In the State at large the yield of thousands of acres of grain are now being cut for hay.

Arrived bark *Onward* from Honolulu.

Sailed ship *Danube* for Baker's Island.

San Francisco, Tuesday, May 17.

Chinese dates are to March 25.

Major Gordon was perfecting plans that are expected to bring the insurgents to terms.

Arrived ship *Charger*, from Boston; *Messenger*, from New-York; *Game Cock*, from Newcastle; *Avon*, from Hong Kong.

The demand for native wines has increased since the new duties on foreign liquors.

More rain fell last night.

San Francisco, Wednesday, May 18.

The steamer *Golden City* arrived last night.

The total vote at the election in this City yesterday was 11,110. The whole People's Union County ticket is elected. The majority in this City was 4,530.

Storey County, Nevada Territory, will give $10,000 to the Sanitary Commission this week.

Nearly $5,000 were contributed at the polls in this city, yesterday, for the Sanitary Commission.

Arrived, bark *Othello* from Boston.

Resumption of Travel between Louisville and Nashville—Gen. Kilpatrick.

Louisville, Friday, May 20.

Travel between here and Nashville, which has been suspended for the last few days by the military occupation of the railroad, has been resumed.

Gen. Kilpatrick arrived here this morning en route for New-York, and left at noon.

Gen. Kilpatrick.

Cincinnati, Saturday, May 21.

Gen. Kilpatrick arrived here this morning.

The Arrest of Sam. Medary.

Cincinnati, Saturday, May 21.

Sam. Medary, of the Columbus *Crisis*, has been arrested on an indictment for an alleged conspiracy with parties arrested here some months ago to overthrow the Government.

Political Intelligence.

Ithaca, N. Y., Saturday, May 21.

Hon. G. W. Schuyler, E. L. B. Custis and Asa B. Clark, of Tompkins County, are elected delegates to the Syracuse Convention. The County Convention passed unanimously resolutions favoring the renomination of A. Lincoln.

Rebel General Officers Hors Du Combat.

Lieut.-Gen. Longstreet, of Virginia—wounded.
Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, of Virginia—killed.
Maj.-Gen. Edward Johnson, of Va.—captured.
Maj.-Gen. Heth, of Virginia—wounded.
Maj.-Gen. Pickett, of Virginia—wounded.
Brig.-Gen. Walker, of Virginia—leg off.
Brig.-Gen. Stafford, of Louisiana—killed.
Brig.-Gen. Hays, of Louisiana—wounded.
Brig.-Gen. Jenkins, of South Carolina—killed.
Brig.-Gen. J. M. Jones—killed.
Brig.-Gen. Pegram, North Carolina—seriously wounded.
Brig.-Gen. Benning, of Georgia—seriously wounded.
Brig.-Gen. Stuart, of Maryland—captured.
Brig.-Gen. Perrin, of Tennessee—killed.
Brig.-Gen. A. G. Jenkins, of Virginia—mortally wounded, now dead.
Brig.-Gen. Walker, of Texas—captured.

The Funeral of Gen. Rice.

From the Albany Argus, May 20.

At 11 A. M. yesterday, funeral services were held at the residence of William A. Rice, Esq., State-street, over the remains of the lamented Gen. James C. Rice. The family, relatives and friends were present. Rev. Dr. Palmer, in an eloquent address, recited the incidents in the life of the deceased, and traced his patriotism, his self-sacrifice and heroism, as well as his influence on others to their source, in religious faith, and an elevated moral sense.

He read a letter written by the deceased on the field of battle, and received but a few hours before the funeral, in which the whole soul of the writer was poured forth in expressions of love, of patriotism and of fervent faith.

Dr. Sprague followed in prayer, after which the coffin was borne to the Capital, preceded by the bearers, James Martin, Wm. Cassidy, Wm. Kidd, Wm. Barnes, Paul Cushman, E. C. Bachelder, Geo. B. Steele, Chas. Crafts, Isaac Edwards, Samuel Williams, Robert H. Waterman and Chas. H. Strong.

The procession, entering the Park by the central gate, proceeded to the Assembly Chamber when the corpse was consigned to the charge of a guard of honor and and lay in state until 4½ P. M., large numbers of citizens crowding to gaze upon the features of the heroic dead.

The military bearers were Gens. Rathbone and Danforth, Cols. Ainsworth and Chamberlain, Lieut.-Col. Friedlander and Maj. McKown.

At 4:30 o'clock the military escort, consisting of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. Church, escorted the remains from the Capitol. Gov. Seymour, with his staff in uniform, were present.

The military and civic procession marched up Washington-street, and thence to the receiving vault, when, after an eloquent and patriotic discourse by Rev. Dr. Palmer, the ceremonial concluded, and a farewell volley was fired over the grave.

Grant and His Campaign.

From the Nashville Union, May 15.

As Gen. Grant's campaign has now been fully developed, the following anecdote certainly will not be considered contraband: While in front of Vicksburgh, in conversation with a number of officers, Gen. Grant, without expecting to be ever called to the place, gave his views of the proper plan to capture Richmond. He said that, in his view, two armies should move against the rebel Capital—one by way of the Rapidan, and the other by way of Petersburgh. Either of these columns should be strong enough to fight Lee out of his intrenchments—a circumstance which would compel Lee to keep his army together, as a division, with the James River between the sections, must prove fatal.

The army on the South was to cut off communications, and threaten the destruction of the rebel capital from the South, and be able to take it, if Lee did not fall back; if he did fall back, the army from the North could press him, and besiege him in the Capital, and by means of gunboats a perfect connection across James River could be kept up.

The moment the army on the south side occupied Manchester, Richmond would become untenable; and under any circumstances, with all communications cut, the city could not stand a long siege; and though a portion of the rebel army might escape, it could only do so in a demoralized condition.

A month after the above conversation, Grant entered Vicksburgh; and in seven months more, he took command of the Army of the Potomac. Success has vindicated the adoption of the plan conceived a year or more ago.

A Call upon New-Jersey.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. PARKER.

Executive Chamber, Trenton, N. J.

The President of the United States desires me to raise, immediately, all the militia force I can, upon the following terms:

1. The term of service to be one hundred days, (reckoning from the date of muster into the United States service,) unless sooner discharged.

2. The troops to be infantry exclusively; to be organized according to the present regulations of the War Department; and to be mustered into the United States service by regiments. The whole number to be furnished within fifteen days from this date.

3. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in forufications, or wherever their services may be required, within or without the State.

4. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the services to be charged or credited to any draft. Any person in this special service who shall be drafted will receive credit for the service rendered.

Jerseymen, your brothers in the field have nobly sustained the honor of our State in the recent sanguinary battles. You have commended their valor and rejoiced over their victories, but they need something more than words of praise.

Will you not, for a brief period, deny yourselves of the comforts of home, and by temporary service enable them to achieve further victories?

Prompt action is necessary, as it is desired to forward at least five regiments as soon as possible.

The services of existing regiments or companies of the active militia will be accepted, and authority will be given to raise new companies, upon application through the office of the Adjutant-General of the State.

Given under my hand and privy seal at Trenton, this sixteenth day of May, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

(L. S.)

JOEL PARKER.

(Attest,) S. M. Dickinson, Private Secretary.

Personal.

Capt. Lovell Purdy, Jun., of the Fifth Excelsion Regiment, has been appointed Major, from April 20, 1864. Major Purdy is with his regiment in Hancock's Corps.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Forged Proclamation.

MORE ARRESTS.

Francis A. Mallison, a reporter for the Brooklyn *Eagle* and a manifold copyist for several New-York papers, was arrested yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, while on his way to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house, Williamsburgh, where he was to attend to the draft, by detectives Young, Radford and McDougal, on suspicion of being implicated with J. Howard, Jr., in the preparation and publication of the forged proclamation. Mallison was immediately taken before Col. Ludlow, at Gen. Dix's headquarters, by whom he was subjected to a searching examination. Perceiving that he was hopelessly implicated, and that the evidences of his guilt already in the possession of Col. Ludlow were clear and overwhelming, Mallison at length made a full confession of his complicity in the matter, corroborating in every point the previous confession of Mr. Howard.

The examination of Howard and Mallison showed that the proclamation fraud was for stock-jobbing operations, in which, it is at present believed, only two persons beside Mr. Howard were concerned; that no other persons connected with the newspaper forces of New-York or Brooklyn had any connection with the transaction, or were privy to it. The sole purpose of the parties was to purchase gold on Tuesday and sell it early on Wednesday morning. Mallison confessed that he wrote in manifold, at Mr. Howard's residence, the copies of the pretended proclamation, which had been prepared by Mr. Howard, and brought them over to this City about 11½ o'clock Tuesday night. He lingered about the streets until about 3 o'clock A. M., and then sent them round to the different newspaper offices by a lad, to whom he gave minute directions where and in what manner to deliver them without exciting suspicion.

At the conclusion of his examination, Mallison was sent to Fort Lafayette. Before leaving Brooklyn, he wrote a letter to Mr. Kinsellen, the Editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, stating that he had been arrested, and would be unable to attend to the draft.

The statement that Howard was arrested at the office of the *Eagle*, was erroneous; he was arrested at about 3 o'clock P. M., at his residence, corner of Middagh and Willow streets, Brooklyn. The officers on entering the house and making the arrest informed him of the charge, and stated that they had incontrovertible proof of his guilt. He submitted to the arrest, received the announcement with comparative calmness, and was at once taken to Gen. Dix's headquarters in this City, where he made the full confession which has been detailed. This confession has not been invalidated in any point by subsequent developments.

THE SUSPENDED NEWLPAPERS AND THE INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH.

In pursuance of orders received from Washington, rescinding the orders for the suspension of the *World* and the *Journal of Commerce*, the guards were withdrawn from the offices of those papers yesterday morning, at 10½ o'clock. The publication of both papers will be resumed to-morrow morning.

The telegraph operators of the Independent Line, Messrs. Aplin, Johnson, Edwards, and Fisk, and also Mr. Leaning, Manager, who were sent to Fort Lafayette Wednesday night, were yesterday morning taken from the Fort to Gen. Dix's headquarters and examined. They made affidavits to the effect that they knew nothing of the forged proclamation, and were immediately set at liberty. Up to a late hour last night no order had been received permitting the company to resume business, but it is generally understood the line will again be in full operation to-morrow.

The Death of Geo. W. Duryea.

At a meeting of the Nineteenth Precinct Metropolitan Police, held at the Station-house, on Tuesday evening, May 17, Capt. Galen T. Porter, was called to the Chair, and Sergt. Bumstead, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the meeting had been organized, in order to take suitable action in regard to the sudden decease of their time-honored and brave associate, the late George W. Duryea, who was brutally assassinated, while in the fearless discharge of his duty on the previous evening.

On motion, Messrs. Joseph Gaillard, Francis Keirnan, John D. Rockwell, and John W. Perney, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, as well as to make proper arrangements for the funeral ceremonies.

The committee then offered the following, which, being read, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our worthy late comrade, Geo. W. Duryea, was cowardly murdered while in the act of arresting a miscreant who had committed felony, and by this afflicting catastrophe we have been deprived of a most respected and worthy associate, our City of a prompt, careful and efficient officer, his widow and fatherless children of a kind and loving husband, an affectionate and indulgent parent; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore this grievous dispensation of Divine Providence which has so suddenly terminated the earthly career of our brother officer, George W. Duryea, a sincere friend, endeared to us by long association, a kind and generous disposition, and all the superior qualifications of a true and honest man.

Resolved, That his afflicted family have our sincere and heartfelt condolence, and while tendering our sympathy, that they, as well as ourselves, must be convinced that this seeming cruel infliction is wisely ordained for our and their betterment by "Him who doeth all things well," and as "He tempereth the winds to the shorn lamb," so will he protect them in their adversity.

Resolved, That all suitable arrangements for the interment of his respected remains be made by our committee; that the Station-house be draped with mourning; that the usual badge be worn for thirty days, and that each and every member of this force who can be relieved from his official duties, attend the funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, properly authenticated, be presented to the bereaved family of the deceased and published.

COMMITTEE:

Joseph Gaillard. John D. Rockwell.
Francis Kiernan. John W. Perney.

GALEN T. PORTER, Chairman.
Theodore Bumstead, Secretary.

Robbery of Adams' Express Company.

$2,500 STOLEN BY A CLERK—HIS ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT.

Peter A. Parvew was arrested by direction of Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, and taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, on three separate charges of robbery. The accused is a native of this City, and is about forty years of age. For the last fifteen years he has been in the employ of Adams' Express Company; during all of which time, until a few months ago, he had the entire confidence of his employers, and, as clerk in the money department of that company, he was from time to time intrusted with the delivery of very large sums of money to the different banks of this City.

The first charge made against Parvew was on the affidavit of Henry Sanford, Assistant General Superintendent of the company, who testified that the accused has been for a long time past connected with the money department of their office; that on April 23 last Parvew feloniously appropriated to his own use one package, which was delivered to prisoner by deponent for the purpose of being conveyed to Ketchum, Sons & Co., of this City, to whom it was addressed; that said package contained $100 in United States demand notes, $48 in Canada bank bills, from fifteen to twenty 5 20 United States coupons of the denomination of $30 each, and from fifteen to eighteen United States 7-30 bonds, amounting in all to the sum of about $1,500. When arraigned on this charge before the Justice, and asked what he had to say, he replied that he was guilty. He was thereupon committed to the Tombs without bail.

In addition to this, there are two other charges made against Parvew, in which he is charged with robbing the Express Company of the further sum of about $1,000. The affidavits in the last cases are made by Mr. Silas St. John, Clerk to the Superintendent of the Money Department. He testifies that, on the 12th of November last, a package, containing $15,000 in money was delivered to Parvew at the office of the Company, No. 59 Broadway, with instructions to convey the same to J. S. Harbinger, cashier of the Manhattan Banking Company; that the package was delivered as directed, but that the sum of $230 was missing therefrom; and Parvew is charged with having stolen that amount from the package. The other charge is that on the 25th of September last Mr. St. John handed to the accused a package of money containing $25,000, with instructions to deliver it at the American Exchange Bank in this City; that the package was duly delivered, but the sum of $720 was missing therefrom, and Parvew is charged with having stolen the last named sum. It is proper to say that, as to the last two charges, the prisoner says he is not guilty. His residence is No. 241 West Twelfth-street.

The Colored Home Real Estate.

The site of the Colored Home, on the Fifth-avenue, was conveyed to the Trustees of the Colored Home Society by the Common Council, with a covenant which made it revert to the City when it ceased to be used for that purpose. After the buildings were burned by the rioters, the Common Council released its claim, so that the Trustees could sell the lots and purchase a more suitable site for a Colored Home elsewhere.

It is understood that negotiations are on foot to obtain this very valuable property at *private sale*, and of course, under its value. The proper course is to dispose of it at public auction. Any other or *private* disposition of it would seriously compromise all the parties engaged in such an operation.

The Floral Beauties of Central Park.

The following plants are now flowering in the Central Park.

Acer pseudo platanus	Sycamere maple.
Æsculus hippocastanum	The common horse chestnut.
Aquilegia vulgaris	Garden columbine.
Arisæma triphyllum	Indian turnip.
Azalea nudiflora	Purple azalea, pinxter flower.
Azalea Pontica	Pontic azalea, or rose bay.
Aralia trifolia	Dwarf Ginseng: Ground-nut.
Berberis Canadensis	American berberry.
Berberis vulgaris	Common or European berberry.
Berberis purpurea	Purple-leaved berberry.
Cratægus Oxyacantha	Hawthorn; Whitethorn; Quickset.
Caragana Altagana	Siberian pea tree.
Calycanthus floridus	Carolina allspice, strawberry bush.
Convallaria majalis	Lily of the valley.
Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood.
Cornus stolonifera	Red osier dogwood.
Coronilla emerus	Scorpion senna coronilla.
Cynoglossum sempervirens	Evergreen hound's tongue.
Cytisus laburnum	Laburnum.
Cytisus Adamu	Pea tree.
Cytisus purpureus	Purple flowered pea tree.
Daphne Cneorum	Garland flower.
Deutzia gracilis	Graceful Deutzia.
Dictamnus fraxinella	Fraxinella.
Elæagnus argentea	Silver-berry.
Fothergilla alpafolia	Alder-leaved fothergilla.
Ilex aquifolium, cum var.	European holly and varieties.
Leucothoë axillaris	Axilary Leucothoë.
Lonicera sempervirens	Trumpet honey suckle.
Lonicera grata	American Woodbine.
Lycium Europeum	Barbary box thorn.
Myosotis arvensis	Scorpion grass.
Myosotis palustris	Forget-me-not.
Paonia albiflora	Sweet Peony.
Paonia Moutan	Tree Peony.
Paulownia imperialis	Paulownia.
Philadelphus coronarius	Mock Orange.
Prunus serotina	Wild Black Cherry.
Prunus Virginiana	Choke Cherry.
Pyrus Americana	American Mountain-ash.
Pyrus arbutifolia	Choke-berry.
Pyrus aucuparia	European Mountain-ash or Rowan tree.
Polemonium cœrulem	Greek valerian.
Polygonatum biflorum	Smaller Solomon's seal.
Potentilla Canadensis	Common cinque foil, or five finger.
Prunus Padus	Bird Cherry.
Ranunculus scleratus	Cursed Crowfoot.
Rhododendron Catawbiense	Catawba Rhododendron.
Rhododendron ferruginum	Rusty-leaved Rhododendron
Rhus Toxicodendron	Poison Ivy—Poison vine.
Rosinia hispida	Rose Acacia.
Rhodendron arboreum	Scarlet-flowered tree rhododendron.
Ranunculus bulbosus	Buttercups.
Sisyrinchium anceps	Blue-eyed Grass.
Spiræa Caponica	Japan Spirea.
Spiræa Reevesii	Reeves' spirea.
Spiræa Sinensis	Chinese spira.
Spiræa triloba	Lobed leaved spira.
Spiræa ulmifolia	Elm-leaved spira.
Staphylea pinnata	Pinnate-leaved hop tree.
Staphylea trifolia	Trifoliate hop tree.
Syringa Josikea	Josikea lilac.
Syringa Laciniata	Cut-leaved lilac.
Tradescantia Virginica	Common spider wort.
Tamarix Gallica	French tamarisk.
Trientalis Americana	Star grass.
Thalictrum anemonioides	Rue-anemone.
Tropæolum majus	Nasturium; Indian cress.
Ulex Europæa	Whin, furze, gorse, prickly broome.
Viola hastata	Halberd-leaved violet.
Viola pabescens	Downy yellow violet.
Viburnum Lantana	Wayfaring tree.
Viburnum Opulus sterilis	Guelder rose or snowball.
Viburnum dentatum	Arrow wood.
Viburnum acerifolium	Maple-leaved arrow wood.
Viburnum prunifolium	Sloe black haw.
Veronica sespyllifolia	Thyme-leaved speedwell.
Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum	Dwarf blue berry.
Wistaria frutescens	Woody Wistaria.
Weigelia rosea	Rose Weigelia.

The Draft in Brooklyn.

The draft in the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, yesterday, resulted in the following names being drawn:

Doyle, Jas corner Bond and Butler streets.
Daly, Cheney 91 Baltic-st.
Brown, Jno Carroll, near Third-avenue.
Preiding, Wm 138 Smith-st.
Merley, Jno 54 Baltic-st.
Johnson, Ph 288 Atlantic-st.
Young, Robt 501 Atlantic-st.
Murtagh, Pat 407 Pacific-st.
Elting, Robert M 51 Hoyt-st.
Ayres, Geo 55 Bergen-st.
O'Connor, M 101 3d-place.
Young, John 51 Douglas-st.
Sproul, I D 31 Douglas st.
Provost, J 182 Livingston-st.
Shea, Patrick, 92 Baltic-st.
Cooper, Jas 384 Atlantic-st.
Socara Hy, 376 Atlantic-st.
Haumett A, 375 Sackett-st.
Stitt, John 27 Bergen-street.
Chrisfield, J M 148 Living'n
Mink, Jos 33 Butler-street.
Roch, Jas 398 Smith-st.
Newman, G 239 Schermerh'n
Cane, Jos 127 Baltic-st.
Spalding, M 107 Butler-st.
Simonson, H 157 Court-st.
Thomas, Rob 284 Court-st.
Kiernan, John 134 Butler-st.
Ferris, John 37 Bergen-st.
Commerford, W 2 4 Dean-st.
Worth, Henry 249 Atlantic-st
Tusch, Alb 188 Smith-st.
Doherty, Wm Douglas, near 4th-avenue
Aunstard, R corner Dean-st
McNamara, T 65 Warren-st.
Scott, T 229 Court-st.
Hetzick, J 313 Atlantic-st.
Macin, M Carroll nr Nevins
Ely, W H 1 Bond-st.
Elbert, Dr 174 Fulton.
Burke, John 6th nr Pacific.
Fulton, W 209 Smith-st.
Cook, W 62 Wyckoff-st.
McClellan, A 4 Boerum-st.
Williams, C P 226 Livingston-st.
Lloyd, S H 51 Hoy-st.
Crozer, T 60 Thomas-st.
Hutnot, A 145 Court-st.
Dempser, W 31 Baltic-st.
Wilson, J A 269 Pacific-st.
Foster, M 478 Atlantic-st.
Dudley, Fr D 405 State-st.
Fogarty, Ed 49 Dean-st.
Fisher, J S Union-st, between Powers and Nevins.
Seaman, L W, 345 State-st.
Richardson, G 389 State-st.
Mahoney, Dan 82 Baltic-st.
Penfield, Hy 321 State-st.
Wright, Jas Bond-street, between Butler and Douglas.
Ryberg, Chas J 106 Dean-st.
Saunders, F 229 Schermerhorn-st.
Ryan, John 82 Wykoff-st.
O'Malley, W Warren, corner Bond-st.
Kelley, Jas 78 Bond-st.
Dry, Martin 15 Ocan-st.
Hardy, J F 103 Livingston.
Shevell, John B 191 Pacific.
Reynolds, T 24 Wykoff-st.
McGee, Thos 72 Bergen-st.
Hershaw, O 54 Bergen-street
Radford, Wm 2 Bond-street.
Riland, S Nevins, n Pres't.
Dodd, J 224 Pacific-street.
Ryan, Caleb R 284 Court-st.
Crozier, Bej 114 Fulton av.
McCann, J 138 Wykoff-st.
Farrell, Thos 81 Wykoff-st.
Bablick, Chas, Union, near Hoyt-street.
Miller Henry 107 Smith-st.
Hay, Adam 378 Atlantic-st,
Deacon, Day 62 Wykoff-st.
Weigling, E 370 Atlantic-st.
Sweeny, T 270 Pacific-st.
Pettes, T 47 War en-street.
Lowell, T W 46 Wyckoff-st.
Hawley, P 50 Bergen-st.
Hartshorne, F E 209 State-st.
Delano, W 1, 87 Wyckoff-st.
Towns, T 23 Dean-st.
Baker, M 90 Wyckoff-st.
Kearney, Jer Carroll near Nevins.
Rooney, M 51 Baltic-st.
Kenney, P 187 Hoyt-st.
Fallon, S 380 Atlantic-st.
Bergen, C 100 Livingston-st.
Morris H, 168 Henry-st.
Harrison, Isad 95 Wyckoff-st.
Jarvis, Gilbert 8 smith-st.
Noctor, Thos 205 Baltic-st.

In the Seventeenth Ward the following (54) names were drawn:

Harkie, Pat 5 Jarvis-st.
Coffis, C M 11 India-st.
Aldrich, J Union-av.
Holborn, Tunis Newman-st.
Martin, V Union-av.
Blaird, J H Colver-st.
Bassford, G Eagle-st.
Van Iver, D Norman-st.
Curtis, Pat Green-st.
Johnson, J Washington, cor Freeman.
Schneider, Dan Leonard, n Greenpoint-av.
Platt, O Franklin, near Oak.
Williams, E 7 Oak.
Johnson, J India, n Franklin
James, And, 13 Freeman.
Johnson, J India, n Franklin
McAllister, M Huron & Flt.
Williams, John Meeker, near Graham-avenue.
Field, C Franklin, near Noble.
Monahan, P Huron, near Washington.
Backly, J 1 N Milton.
Davis, D C Eckford, near Norman.
Schote, J A 5 Greenpoint-av.
Meiggs, Sam H Clinton near Washington.
Price, T H 9 Franklin, near Greenpoint-avenue.
Travis, Gilber Meeker, near Kingsland.
Matzenheim, Ad Sandford, near Ropewalk.
Green, Thos Eckford, near Union-avenue.
Grey, B Orchard, near Union-avenue.
Seabury, Wm 13 Java-st.
Crook, J Washington.
Baker, Sam Washington-st.
Kalbach, M Union-av.
Fenton, Wm Colyer-st.
Connolly, Pat India-st.
Ackerly, Tim 7 Java-st.
Downs, R Green-st.
Anderson, W Clinton-st.
Knapp D A, 15 India-st.
Kelly, Charles Huron, near Franklin.
Hadden, M, 1 Camp-st
Nelson, W S 8 G'npoint-av.
Jones, And 13 Freeman.
Williams, W H Huron, near Franklin.
Williams, W H Huron, n Franklin.
Hickey, T F'man & Nn'n-av.
Hoptkoff D Meserole, corner Lorimer.
Ryedick, E J Green, near Franklin.
Burrows, C Newell, near Meserole.
Lewis, J 18 Noble.
Barney, H W Franklin, near Green.
Guerter, Mich Baker's Farm
Johnson, G N Orchard, near Meserole.
Velton, J D Union, near Java.
Smith, John Franklin, near India.
Ketchum, C E Freeman, near River.
Farley, Pat Oakland, near Meserole.

The draft will be continued on Monday.

Naval.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MERRIMAC.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the United States steamer *Merrimac*, which went into commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on Wednesday last, May 18:

William P. Rogers, Acting Master Commanding; David S. Roberts, First Assistant Engineer; J. J. Sowerby, Assistant Surgeon; J. T. Wildman, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Chas. Moore, Acting Executive Officer; Jno. L. Brown, Ensign; Wm. J. Kirkby, Ensign; Simpson Jenny, Ensign; Chas. D. Moore, Master's Mate; Edward E. Gould, Master's Mate; John Powers, Second Assistant Engineer; Chas. C. Wilbur, Third Assistant Engineer; Thos. A. Cunningham, Third Assistant Engineer; Russell Wheeler, Third Assistant Engineer; James W. Foster, Paymaster's Clerk; Rowland Ridley, Surgeon's Steward; Edward Toomey, Yeoman; Chas. O'Neil, Master-at-Arms.

Naval Affairs.—The business of ship-building for Government in this City, Brooklyn and New-Jersey, was never more extensive than at present. At the Navy-yard all the vessels on the stocks are rapidly approaching completion. The steam sloop-of-war *Galatia* hauled into the stream this morning, ready for sea, and will probably depart some time during this week. She has a full complement of seamen, and is destined, it is understood, for coasting service. The *Susquehannah* is fitting for sea, and in a few days will be ready for a cruise. The scarcity of seamen, which, until quite recently, has very much delayed the departure of vessels, no longer exists. In fact, there appears to be a full supply of men. Many old man-of-wars-men who enlisted in the army here, at their own request, been detached from that branch of the service, and assigned to the ships about sailing. The large number of double-headers now on the stocks shows the confidence the navy department has in this class of vessels. The *Mohican*, recently from the Coast of Africa, is being thoroughly overhauled, and will soon be in active service. It may be stated generally that there are not less than thirty vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard which will be ready for sea within four weeks.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Shooting of Patrick McGee.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wilday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of Patrick McGee, who was shot and fatally wounded on the 2d inst., near Sheeps Head Bay, L. I., by Lieut.-Col. Rugg, of the Fifty-ninth Regiment N. Y. V., as previously reported in the Times. Several witnesses were examined, and the testimony all went to show that Col. Rugg was first assaulted by the deceased, and his friend named Carman, and that in resorting to the use of the pistol the Colonel only acted in self-defence. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That Patrick McGee come to his death from injuries received by a pistol shot wound at the hands of Col. Horace P. Rugg, on the 2d of May inst., under circumstances which we think render the shooting justifiable." On this verdict the Coroner discharged Col. Rugg from custody. Deceased was 23 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Two Cases of Drowning.—Coroner Ranney held an inquest yesterday on the body of a woman, whose name is unknown, who was found floating in the water at the foot of Eighth-street, East River. She had been in the water a long time The dress was of dark calico. She had a hoop-skirt, and no shoes or stockings. She was about thirty years of age, and five feet four inches in height....The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of an unknown man who was found floating in the water at the foot of Montgomery-street, East River. He was about 30 years of age, and had reddish hair and whiskers. He had been in the water about four weeks. It is the same man who was accidentally knocked from a lighter in the East River about a month ago.

Foreign War Vessels.—The Italian vessel, *Volturuo*, which left Gibraltar on the 29th ult., will probably arrive here this week, bringing the returning crew of the *Re D'Italia*. The *Fusiyama*, a clipper-built propeller, designed for the Japanese Government, was launched yesterday at the yard of Messrs. Jacob Westervelt & Son. The vessel is 207 feet in length, 34 feet beam, and 15 feet depth of hold. The Russian corvette *Variag* was raised yesterday at the foot of Pike-street, and will remain on the dry dock until this afternoon.

Honors Conferred.—In recognition of the kind interest taken by the Russian, French, English and American naval officers at this port, in regard to the Italian frigate *Re Galantuomo*, the Italian Government has bestowed the order of Saints Maurizio and Lozzoro on Commanders Thomas Craven, of the *Niagara*; W. J. Ward, of the *Styx*; Mandet, of the *Phlegeton*; and the Commander of the Russian corvette *Variag*. The same honor has also been conferred on the Italian consul at this port.

Suicide of a Jew.—At about five o'clock last evening an unknown man, of the Jewish persuasion, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol while at the grave of his sister in the Jewish cemetry in Eighty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The name of the deceased's sister was Rachel, late wife of Ephraim Lazarus.

Coal for the Sanitary Commission.—The 1,000 tons of gas coal contributed to the Sanitary Commission by Mr. George Elliot, of London, arrived at this port in the ship *Gibraltar*, on Friday night. By order of the Metropolitan Fair Association, it will be sold at auction by E. H. Ludlow & Co., on Tuesday next, at 12 M.

Drowned in a Boiler.—Ann E. Stanton, aged two years, residing at No. 166 East Twenty-second-street, fell head foremost into a boiler of water, during the absence of the mother from the room, and was drowned before aid arrived. Coroner Wilday held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of